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Part One
Pages 1-8

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A BAD ODOR IN PURDY'S

Decaying Grass in a Reservoir Annoys a Peaceful People.

NEW-YORK CITY MAY BE SUED

Commissioner Brookfield Once Refused to Abate the Nuisance—Will Be Implored Again To-day.

PURDY'S STATION, N. Y., Sept. 8.—The residents of this peaceful little village, lying on the banks of the gently flowing Titicus and at the foot of Reservoir M, which furnishes through the Croton pipes 40,000,000 gallons of water each day for use in the metropolis, have been very considerably agitated lately over the malodorous atmosphere which prevails about the reservoir and pervades the inmost recesses of Purdy's dwelling houses.

So obtrusively penetrant has the odor become within the last few weeks that many folk, believing the water to be infected, have closed up the wells from which they procure their drinking water, and some have even been forced to abandon the hamlet as a residence until the atmosphere regains its pristine purity and pleasant odor.

International yacht races, all kinds of sporting and society topics, which formerly claimed the deepest consideration from Purdyites, have dwindled into insignificance before the all-absorbing topic of "the bad smell." Many ultra-fastidious individuals to whom the odor is especially offensive have grown really emaciated through loss of sleep—they being compelled to shift their places of repose from one quarter of the house to another, according to the variations in the wind.

The advent of this aerial marplot, which has intervened to reverse the plans of many Summer residents in the vicinity, dates from July 29, when the upper gate of the reservoir was pulled up and the great flood of water which had been in process of collecting for a year began to gush down the Titicus, over Isaac Purdy's old sawmill dam, on to the east branch of the Croton, and into New-York City, at the rate of 40,000,000 gallons per day. It was then that Purdyites began to sniff their noses and detect in the atmosphere, hitherto redolent with sweet odors from the country side, a smell which seemed to be a combination of everything offensive.

The population being composed in part of New-Yorkers, no time was lost in diagnosing the odor. An investigation was begun, and it was soon proved to everybody's satisfaction that the decayed grass in the bottom of the reservoir was exclusively responsible for the odor. Some persons contended that such an "infernal smell" could not be produced by all the decayed grass in Christendom, but that the water in the reservoir, and consequently that in their wells, was contaminated by sewage, which percolated into the reservoir through the various tributaries. Few persons in Purdy's now, however, believe that there is a particle of evidence to substantiate that theory.

Under the Webster act New-York City acquired the right to condemn any property it wished on the Croton Watershed, and it has taken advantage of the act to condemn, among other tracts, many acres about Purdy's. Consequently, the reservoir is at the present time far removed from any source of pollution.

Boarding houses and all other buildings in the vicinity have long since been disposed of, and even cows may not be seen for a long distance thereabout. The presence of the decayed grass is looked upon as a necessary evil, and the only desire of Purdy's now is to get Commissioner Brookfield to close the upper gate until cold weather arrives, when they believe the frost will kill the bad odor and both gates may be opened and the bottom of the reservoir thoroughly cleaned.

It was about five years ago that work on Reservoir M was begun, and its completion dates from one year ago. It was built on condemned land on which formerly were gardens, orchards, and dwelling houses, through which meandered a small stream known as the Titicus. The 1,000 acres of land covered by the reservoir were cleared of everything excepting the growth of grass, which was left in most cases intact, or at least was not plowed.

Now it is history in that section of Westchester County known as the Croton Watershed that others of the great basins which disgorge their contents into the Croton pipes have for several years after their completion caused a disagreeable odor on account of the decaying grass in the bottom. Not far away from Reservoir M is the southeast dam, lying between Brewster and Carmel. It "smelled" very badly for several years, and even yet emits some odor, which can be detected when a strong wind blows across the water. The residents thereabout were very much agitated over the matter, but brought no suits against the city, as some of the Purdyites threaten to do.

As another instance may be cited Sodom Dam, which is two miles from Brewster, and made up of two reservoirs, formerly known as H and I. The atmosphere there became so offensive that Seth Howes was compelled to abandon his almost regal country home there and move to Brewster. Shutting off the water there was out of the question, since that would effectually close all the big milk factories, among which is Gail Borden's New-York Condensed Milk Company, and all of which are fed by the 25,000,000 gallons of water flowing each day from the dam. There is hardly a doubt, in view of these examples, that Reservoir A, known as Amawalk, fed by Lakes Mahopac and Kirk, on the Muscoot River, and directly on the line of the New-York and Northern Railroad, and now in process of completion, will smell the same way when they begin to draw off the water.

Historical facts as regards reservoirs cut very little figure, however, with residents in Purdy's. Such residents as Deputy Controller Richard A. Storrs—"Uncle Dick" they call him there—and other individuals who retire to Purdy's for unalloyed contentment do not intend to be balked by historical arguments.

Things have now come to such a pass that sensitive persons dare not venture from their houses without taking care to provide themselves with some deodorizing substance, and evening parties are subject to a sudden disruption with the shifting of the wind.

The town authorities have made one ineffectual attempt to interest the Department of Public Works, and to-morrow they intend appealing once more. In the event of a second failure, talk is prevalent of bringing suit against New-York City, or taking the matter into their own hands, and closing the gates of the reservoir. Robert F. White, Justice of the Peace and a member of the Board of Health in Purdy's, presided at a meeting of the board Aug. 31. Prominent among those who complained was Isaac Purdy, the wealthy old land owner, after whom the town was named, and who has always bitterly resented the encroachments of the city on his land, and the speedy manner in which the process of condemning is effected, the city authorities having, in many cases, burned down buildings a week after the vacation notices were given.

"We claim," said Justice White, while in conversation with a representative of The New-York Times, "that the water should have been turned on last Spring. The decayed grass would then have been less offensive than in the hot Summer months, and much of it would have been cleaned out. As it is, the miasma has permeated everywhere, contaminating our wells, and we declare it to be a dangerous nuisance, not only to us, but to the residents of New-York City, who drink this impure water.

"At our meeting, Aug. 31, we passed a resolution requiring an abatement of the nuisance. Copies were sent to Commissioner Brookfield, to James C. Duane, President of the Board of Aqueduct Commissioners, and to Chief Engineer Birdsall. Mr. Duane wrote back, saying, that he had turned the matter over to the Department of Public Works, and, of course, that freed his skirts. Mr. Brookfield replied that he had conferred with Engineer Birdsall, and the latter said he did not consider it a nuisance. Now, there's a lot of satisfaction in that, isn't there?

"The result of our petition was so exasperating that at the last meeting a resolution was introduced to close the gates on our own responsibility and take the consequences. On more mature consideration, however, we decided to make another attempt to interest Commissioner Brookfield in the matter, and for that purpose appointed Henry W. Norton, Dr. D. L. Casselmann, the Health Board physician, and Dr. E. B. Potter to wait on the Commissioner at 10 A. M. on Monday next."

Mr. White then talked at length about the great number of complaints that had come in, and the possibility of a plague. So distorted have become the views of some Purdyites that they firmly believe that not only Purdy's, but New-York City also, is bound to become decimated by dysentery and typhoid fever, due to the noxious condition of the water in Reservoir M. New-Yorkers, however, need have no cause for alarm. The facts in the case are that out of a population of 350 in Purdy's but one-seventh have complained to the Health Board, the mortality rate has not increased a particle, and in all the town there is not a case of typhoid fever.

To suppose that the impure water would inject disease through every spigot in the metropolis is absurd. Water is supposed to become thoroughly aerated and to make itself pure after running nine miles. That from Reservoir M runs twenty miles over numerous waterfalls along the Titicus, and merges into the Croton River and Croton Lake, together with many other tributaries, so that by the time it reaches the pipes it has become so thoroughly aerated that, in consideration of the nature of the impurity, no danger is imminent to the consumers in the city.

Unquestionably, however, there is a surpassingly offensive odor in the pretty little village of Purdy's, and the residents have a right to protest, though it may be of no avail. Many of the population are already looking about for another place of residence, since they feel that it is only a matter of time when the great Cornell Dam, which has already swallowed up several towns, will in a similar manner envelop Purdy's, in which event there will be nothing to recall memoirs of the town, with its great shade trees and wide streets, excepting the never-to-be-forgotten "smell" which Commissioner Brookfield will be implored to-morrow morning to dispel.

SUPERINTENDENT ALDRIDGE ILL

Confined to His Residence in Albany with an Attack of Appendicitis—His Condition Said to be Improving.

ALBANY, Sept. 8.—George W. Aldridge, State Superintendent of Public Works, is critically ill at his temporary residence in this city. Mr. Aldridge spent last Sunday with his family at Lake Placid, in the Adirondacks, returning to Albany early in the week.

Soon after returning he complained of a slight indisposition, but nothing serious was thought of his condition until the middle of the week, when Dr. Blair, the physician who had been called in, recognized his critical state and advised a council of physicians, as the disease, which was at first thought to be a minor form of bowel trouble, did not yield to the remedies he had been prescribing. Dr. Balch was called in Friday evening in consultation, and Saturday Dr. Van Der Veer was also called in. They diagnosed his case as appendicitis.

One or another of the physicians has been in constant attendance upon the sick man ever since the gravity of the disease was recognized. Dr. David Little of Rochester, Mr. Aldridge's family physician, was summoned to-day, and upon his arrival this afternoon all four physicians held a consultation. Dr. Little agreed with the other physicians in their estimate of the case and in their mode of treatment.

Though the Superintendent is still seriously ill, the physicians think this evening they see in his condition a change for the better and say they hope for a favorable termination without a resort to the operation usual in cases of appendicitis.

HARD WORK TO GET A ROUTE

Long Island Railroad Company Encounters Mr. Grace and Mr. Myers.

BAYSIDE, L. I., Sept. 8.—The Long Island Railroad Company is having rather a hard time finding a route for the extension of its North Shore Division, from Great Neck to Port Washington. Land along a proposed route is owned by ex-Mayor William R. Grace of New-York and Blythewood Myers. Mr. Grace notified the authorities that he would allow the railroad to cross his land if it followed a route surveyed twenty-five years ago; otherwise he would oppose the building of the line through his property.

At the time the old route was laid out considerable grading was done, and a stone bridge partly erected over the Bayside Road, near Manhasset. The line is the shortest through Mr. Grace's land. It runs across considerable meadow land, that would make construction difficult. To avoid the meadow land, a new survey was made. Mr. Myers declines to allow the road to pass through his land.

A corps of surveyors has started to find a route that will overcome all objections, and as soon as the question of right of way is settled the work of building the extension will be begun.

MARRIED AFTER THE YACHT RACE

Miss Womelsdorf of Philadelphia Became Mrs. W. F. Dolan.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Sept. 8.—Mr. and Mrs. McClelland Gray of Wissahickon Heights, Penn.; William F. Dolan of 1405 Germantown Avenue, and Miss Anneta Womelsdorf of 227 Mifflin Street, Philadelphia, came here yesterday and went down the bay to see the yacht race.

On their return they missed the 9 o'clock train, and, at the suggestion of Mrs. Gray, Mr. Dolan and Miss Womelsdorf, who were engaged, went to Taylor's Hotel and sent for Justice Geiger, by whom they were married.

They will spend the honeymoon in New-York.

A Murder in Bayonne.

BAYONNE, N. J., Sept. 8.—During a quarrel forced upon him late last night in a saloon at East Twenty-first and Meadow Streets, Anton Kolpolkovsky, a young Russian Pole, was murdered by Frank Sokolowsky. The murderer is supposed to be hiding in this city.

Sokolowsky tried to start a quarrel with Kolpolkovsky, and failing waited for him outside the saloon. When Kolpolkovsky came out of the saloon the murderer stabbed him in the neck. Kolpolkovsky died in a few minutes. The murdered man was twenty years old, and worked in the Standard oil yards.

Captured in South Africa.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, Sept. 8.—A cablegram was received yesterday by E. W. Mann, from Johannsburg, South Africa, announcing that Charles White was in custody at that place. White is the man who became famous as the husband of Mrs. Nagle of this city by stealing about $150,000 in money, bonds, and valuables. He was arrested in New-York a couple of years ago, and was released under bonds pending action on a requisition from the Governor of Wyoming. He jumped his bonds and disappeared, since which time nothing has been heard from him until the dispatch yesterday.

EXCURSION RATES TO LOUISVILLE, KY.
On account of the G. A. R. Annual Convention, the B. & O. R. R. will sell excursion tickets to Louisville, Ky., and return for all trains Sept. 7 to 10, inclusive, good returning until Oct. 6. The rate from New-York will be $17.34, and correspondingly low from other stations.—Adv

TWO NEGLECTED TOWNS

William's Bridge and Wakefield in a Chaos of Dangerous Filth.

UNCONSIDERED PARTS OF NEW-YORK

Action May Be Taken To-day to Conform Them to Health Laws—Town Works Stopped After Annexation.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment will hold a special meeting to-day to consider what shall be done to place the towns of William's Bridge and Wakefield in a condition satisfactory to the Board of Health.

The meeting is the result, in part at least, of an urgent letter written to Mayor Strong recently by President Charles G. Wilson of the Board of Health, in which he endeavored to made plain the necessity for immediate action.

Many complaints have reached the Board of Health and other municipal departments since the district including William's Bridge and Wakefield was annexed to New-York last Spring about the unsatisfactory condition of these towns. Some of the complaints have come from the townsmen, who claim they are powerless to do anything themselves, as they now belong in New-York, and say that the city has been lethargic in taking steps to afford them relief.

President Wilson decided to find out for himself the exact state of affairs in William's Bridge and Wakefield, and, in company with Health Inspectors Demming and Pinckney, spent six hours of Labor Day going over the ground.

"I will not tell you what I discovered," President Wilson said to a reporter for The New-York Times, "because all that is stated in my report to Mayor Strong. As he has not seen fit to make that report public it would not be courteous for me to make its contents known. Any one who goes to William's Bridge can readily understand the situation.

Merely go about the streets and observe the incompleted system of sewers, and have some one show you the Wakefield drain."

A visit to William's Bridge yesterday disclosed the fact that the residents really do not know "where they are at." Time, so far as all municipal business is concerned, seems to have remained at a standstill. The system of sewers that was being put in when the town was annexed, the new roads that were being laid out, and other improvements that were in progress, were abandoned the day it became known that the town had become a part of New-York City. In one or two instances, at least, the rollers that were used in grading the streets were left in the unfinished roadways that have now become green with grass and weeds.

These things are extremely annoying to the peaceable residents of the village, some of whom have lived there for more than half a century in undisturbed enjoyment of peace and harmony.

What worries them most of all is that they do not know whether they will be allowed to pay any taxes this year. They have taken pride in paying their taxes punctually each year. But the tax books of New-York City were closed just before William's Bridge became a part of the city, and its town officers were thereby made powerless. There is no one in the town to receive taxes, and thus far, it is said, New-York City has not afforded an opportunity to the villagers to turn their money into its coffers.

"I declare I never saw such a state of affairs," one of the older citizens of William's Bridge said. "Where are we, anyhow, and who are we? We are of New-York, it seems, but not in it. You see our town officers went out of office when the Legislature united us to the city, and there is no one here who can do anything, while New-York seems to have forgotten us entirely.

"Look at those big holes in the streets where excavations were made for sewers. Most of them are unguarded, and are practically death-traps for those who try to drive about on dark nights. The piles of dirt disfigure our avenues, but no one dares to touch them. Then, see the unfinished roadways, and other things that need immediate care. Everything seems to be in a chaotic state. It keeps me awake nights thinking it over."

The people of William's Bridge had begun to despair of relief, when President Wilson of the Board of Health appeared on the scene. Other departments had been deaf apparently to all appeals. President Wilson saw so much that shocked his idea of cleanliness that he at once made up his mind, it is said, he would use all the power of his office to compel New-York to take action. He did not disguise the fact that he saw much that was both disgusting and alarming.

On going over the route traversed by President Wilson it is possible, as he said, to discover what made him write to Mayor Strong. The Wakefield drain was the chief object of interest from the sanitary side of the question. This drain is time-honored in the history of the town, through the very heart of which it extends. Its course through the town measures two miles. It is a ditch, covered in some places and exposed in others, through which water laden with sewage floats or stagnates in pools.

The drain was dug about forty years or more ago, the people of William's Bridge say, merely to carry away the storm water and the natural drainage from the soil. There was no need of a sewer at that time when the houses were widely apart. The building industry, however, has flourished of late in William's Bridge, and there are several thickly-populated streets, and more tenement houses in which Italian families live. William's Bridge has a water supply, and with the new houses came modern plumbing, but no sewers or adequate means of getting rid of sewage.

The town Board of Health compelled, so far as possible, the building of tight cesspools. These served the purpose well enough, where families could afford to have them properly tended. The Board of Health soon found, it is said, that many of these cesspools were tapped, so that their contents would flow into the Wakefield drain. On this drain, it is said, depends the removal of much of the sewage of the town to-day. Its branches and ramifications are numerous. Their number and location are not known. Where they pass through fields their courses are usually marked by luxuriant growths of ragweed and other weeds tangled together. But wherever they are they are sure to contain sewage.

The natural outlet of this noisome drain is in Westchester Creek. The storm water proved troublesome a few years ago, and some one conceived the idea of connecting this drain by pipes with the Bronx River, and thus shut off from the drain all sewage. The pipes were laid in two or three places to the Bronx, but the sewage was not shut off, and therefore flowed, and flows now, in a greater or less quantity, into the Bronx.

It was pointed out yesterday where even this Summer new houses have been built, with modern plumbing, but without cesspools, or any means of outlet for sewage except into the Wakefield drain. The sewage from some of the tenement houses, and better houses, besides, also finds its way to this big drain, to pollute the Bronx, or to flow sluggishly along through the town. In some places this drain is close to houses. Indeed, it is said that the drain itself, or some of its branches, actually passes under some houses.

This drain was what disturbed President Wilson most. He followed it along its course, and where it came into the opens, pushed aside the coverings and disclosed its pools of dark water. It was enough, certainly, to disturb health officers less particular than President Wilson.

The drain became an octopus to William's Bridge many years ago. Many citizens of the town saw the great danger to public health, and worked in the face of much opposition for a system of sewers. Among them were John Davidson, formerly President of the village; O. H. Smith, Secretary of the old Board of Health; John Davis, and William Treadwell. They succeeded, finally, in getting the citizens of the town to vote for sewers, and in accordance with an act of the State Legislature, the town was bonded to the amount of $198,000, to build the sewers, the bonds were sold, and the contracts let. The work was pushed forward rapidly, and was well under way when William's Bridge was annexed to New-York. Robert McTurk, formerly Town Treasurer, has the bulk of the $195,000 in his possession. He is waiting for an order from the court to pay it into the hands of the Controller. This money is not available for the use of the town. It is proposed, if possible, to make New-York agree before the money is paid over, to provide for completing the present system of sewers, or to supply another in its place. Those who have been working to have the sewers completed complain that the faction opposed to their construction, has tried to retard New-York City in taking action.

One place was pointed out yesterday within 200 or 300 feet of the principal school house in the town, where the excavation for a sewer intercepted one of the pipes leading from the Wakefield drain to the Bronx. The pipe is cracked here, and stuff from it has leaked out, forming a dark pool in the excavation. In another place, where the sewer excavation crosses the Wakefield drain, the sewage from the drain has spread out and remains stagnant. Other places particularly bad were also pointed out here and there.

Little disagreeable odor was noticeable yesterday, but it was said that at nightfall, when the weather is damp, there is considerable stench in many places.

Next to the menace to health from the Wakefield drain is the danger from the sewer excavations that are for the most part unprotected. One deep excavation runs close to the roadway, where there is a steep grade, and the way is so narrow that but one vehicle can pass over it at a time. Piles of dirt and quantities of tile, big and little, are scattered all about.

Around these dirt piles and other obstructions the real estate wagons were gliding yesterday back and forth like shuttlecocks.

Wakefield, like William's Bridge, is afflicted with a drain. An attempt was being made at the time the town was annexed to put down some sewer pipes. The work was discontinued, and things were left in an unpleasant shape.

President Wilson saw enough in the two towns to make him restless. There has been little sickness thus far attributable to the drains, but it seemed to those who went over the ground that the danger was menacing, and that the time had come when New-York must do something out of respect for her own safety, if nothing more.

A NEW CABINET FORMED FOR PERU

The New Ministers Who Will Guide the Destinies of the South American Republic in the Future.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

LIMA, Peru, via Galveston, Sept. 8.—A new Cabinet has been formed. It consists of AntonioBenton, Home Secretary; Federico Bresani, Minister of Finance; Domingo Parra, Minister of War; Meliton Porras, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Augusto Alberracin, Minister of Justice.

President Pierola Inaugurated.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

PANAMA, via Galveston, Sept. 8.—Lima advices give the details of Pierola's inauguration as legal President of Peru. The streets were thronged, and all classes had joyful faces and were full of enthusiasm. On the route to the palace and to Congress, and in other streets, flags and arches were displayed, and houses were decorated with garlands of flowers.

President Pierola, in his speech, said he was tired of misfortune. He was backed by the will of a people who desired prosperity, and he was resolved to put an end to the horrors of the last year. No opinions or personal interests should be allowed to cause divisions. His only thought should alway be for his country's good, which was what the peope desired.

"I receive the people's mandate," said the President. "I only see in each and all the people workers for the common good. At this solemn moment, accepting by oath your solemn charge, I can only say to all hands work, trusting each to do his duty."

WALKED OUT OF TOMBS COURT

A Cool Prisoner Assumes Another's Name and Escapes—Charges to be Preferred Against a Policeman.

Gustave Captrull of 67 Oliver Street is charged by James Pasquoit of 94 Cherry Street with stabbing him and then robbing him of $100 some six months ago. Captrull then disappeared from New-York, and was afterward heard of in Troy.

He had not been seen in this city until last Saturday night, when he was arrested by Policeman Galvin, who took his prisoner to the Tombs Police Court yesterday morning and placed him in the prisoners' pen while he attended to some other duties in court.

In the meantime, the cases of twenty push-cart peddlers were called, and when Magistrate Crane learned that these men had been held as prisoners since Saturday he discharged them all. The Magistrate called each man's name, and Policeman Cunningham passed the men out of the inclosure.

Policeman Galvin's prisoner, Captrull, appropriated the name of Dackus, and left the courtroom with the push-cart men.

Captrull's case then being called, it was discovered that he was missing, and that the true Dackus was still in custody. The circumstances being explained, Dackus was discharged, and, it is said, charges will be preferred against Policeman Cunningham.

A general alarm has been sent out for Captrull.

BICYCLIST DISLOCATED HER ELBOW

Mrs. Miffin Fell from Her Wheel—Taken Home by Lawson N. Fuller.

Mrs. Miffin, a pretty young woman, twenty-three years old, who said she lived at 408 West Fifty-seventh Street, fell off her bicycle at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Riverside Drive yesterday afternoon, and dislocated her elbow. An ambulance from Manhattan Hospital brought Dr. Hill, who reset the joint.

Lawson N. Fuller was driving by when the doctor finished dressing the sprain. He asked Mrs. Miffin if she wanted to go to the hospital. She said she did not. Mr. Fuller invited her to ride to her home in his carriage. Mrs. Miffin accepted, and, with the bicycle on the back of the rig, the two rode off, while the Park policeman and the ambulance doctor looked on enviously.

A Grand Celebration by Mechanics.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 8.—The celebration of the semi-centennial anniversary of the founding of the Order of United American Mechanics will occupy much attention in Philadelphia during the present week. Delegates from 500 councils, with a membership of 60,000, distributed throughout the United States, will be in attendance, and the programme of events will keep every one interested from Tuesday morning, when the celebration will be formally opened, until Saturday night, when the delegates will leave for their homes.

Sunday at Gray Gables.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Sept. 8.—President Cleveland did not depart from his usual custom to-day, remaining at Gray Gables. In the afternoon Mrs. Perrine accompanied her daughter on a short carriage drive.

Died in His Carriage.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, Sept. 8.—B. F. Power, a prominent attorney and leader of the anti-Brice forces in this section, died in his carriage this evening while driving with his wife.

KILLED UNDER A COACH

Boy Crushed and Nine Men Injured in a Staten Island Runaway.

A WILD DASH DOWN A STEEP HILL

Fatal Ending of Timothy J. Foley Association's Outing—Overloaded Coach Too Much for Horses.

CLIFTON, S. I., Sept. 8.—A tally-ho coach containing about forty members of the Timothy J. Foley Association of New-York was overturned while descending the Vanderbilt Avenue Hill about 9 o'clock to-night. A boy was killed, and nearly all of the party sustained slight injuries. Nine were taken to the Staten Island Hospital.

Dead.

The boy killed was:

LYNCH, JOHN, fifteen years old, 31 Washington Street, New-York; crushed under the coach.

The Injured.

The injured were:

BARNET, JEREMIAH, amateur boxer; cut about head and left knee.

ESPOSITO, FRANK H., 5 Washington Street, New-York; fracture of thigh and contusion of back.

GLYNN, FRANK, aged eleven, 36 Washington Street, New-York; leg badly cut.

JENNINGS, JOHN E., 23 Washington Street, New-York; leg broken.

JOHNSON, EDWARD, 351 East Forty-first Street, New-York, one of the drivers; fracture of leg.

LUTTRELL, LAWRENCE, 31 Washington Street, New-York; badly cut and suffering from concussion.

MORAN, THOMAS, aged ten, 5 Barclay Place, New-York, elbow dislocated.

SHANAHAN, JEREMIAH, of 14 Washington Street, New-York; crushed under coach and internally injured.

VANDERBERG, CHARLES, 44 Riker Street, New-York; leg fractured.

The Timothy J. Foley Association, composed largely of young men living in and about the lower end of Washington Street, New-York, started yesterday morning, in a coach with six horses, and several carriages, for a day's outing at Boehm's picnic grounds, on the beach at New-Dorp. The party numbered about fifty. Several women were in the carriages. The coach was crowded.

A number of boys followed by train, and when the party started for home about 7 o'clock every vehicle was overcrowded.

The drivers of the tally-ho, which was owned by the Metropolitan Van Company of 202 Mercer Street, New-York, objected to taking so many, but all wanted to go home with the party, and they finally yielded. The crowd was a merry one, but few were intoxicated, and both drivers of the tally-ho were perfectly sober.

The top of Vanderbilt Avenue Hill, which is half a mile long and ends at Bay Street, in this town, was reached about 9 o'clock, and all agree that the descent was begun with the horses on a walk.

About thirty young men were on top of the coach, while inside were ten or twelve men, women, and children. A short distance from the top of the hill the coach began to gather headway, and to sway from side to side and then turned over on its side.

Fortunately, the king bolt broke, and the horses dashed down the hill with only the front wheels. To this circumstance the people in the coach probably owe their lives.

The whole party in and on the coach was thrown in a heap in the unpaved gutter, and the air was filled with groans and cries of pain and alarm. Not more than half of those on the coach were able to give assistance to their companions and extricate the women and children from the inside.

A crowd quickly gathered, and police and ambulances were summoned. Lynch and Shanahan were pinned beneath the coach, and fourteen were insensible or so badly hurt that they had to be carried from the road.

The carriages of the party were pressed into service with the ambulances, and the injured were taken to the United States Marine Hospital, only a short distance away, and to the Smith Infirmary. Lynch was dead when taken from beneath the coach. His body was carried to Scharfer's morgue.

The six horses dashed down the hill at a terrific pace until one of them fell and was dragged by its mates for 300 yards before the harness parted. All of the horses were captured and were taken to Scott's stable at Clifton.

The horse that fell had one side terribly torn from dragging over the stones of the macadam road. The coach was wrecked.

All of the party went to New-York before 11 o'clock except those whose names are given.

KILLED BY A DYNAMITE EXPLOSION

Five Persons Dead and Three Severely Injured as the Result of a Boy's Reckless Shooting.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Sept. 8.—Five persons were blown to instant death and three injured by an explosion of dynamite at Specht's Ferry, ten miles from this city, on the river side, at 7 o'clock this morning. The dead are:

BJORNSTAD, HANS.
LATSHAW, EDWARD, aged thirty-five, of Victory, Wis.
LATSHAW, Mrs. EDWARD, his wife.
LATSHAW, RAY, aged twelve, their son.
LATSHAW, MATT, aged six, their son.

The injured are:

BENCH, EDWARD, eye knocked out.
FABER, MATT, quarryman, aged thirty-five, of Wabasha, Minn., will die.
LATSHAW, MABEL, st... unconscious, but may recover.

The Government is building wing dams on the opposite side of the river, and stone is being quarried there for the purpose. Latshaw had a large, low shanty where the quarrymen are boarded, and in one end of this shanty there was stored 150 pounds of dynamite. After breakfast a son of Latshaw was firing at a target near the shanty, and was told to stop by the foreman, but he went on, and soon the explosion occurred.

The concussion was felt for miles. The shanty was blown into splinters, and the Specht residence and the depot were badly damaged. Latshaw was blown into the side of the bluff, and almost buried with sand. The clothing was nearly all torn from Mrs. Latshaw, while her daughter, Grace, a child, was found unharmed, caressing the cheek of the mother, and asking her to speak. A special train was at once sent from here, which brought the injured to the hospitals.

One Stabbed, One Shot.

The Drum Association had an excursion yesterday to Idle Wild Grove, on the Sound. A number of the excursionists became involved in a quarrel with some Italians, and James Hughes was stabbed in the right breast, and Harry Long shot in the head. Both live in this city. They were taken on the police boat Patrol to Bellevue Hospital. Long's skull is believed to be fractured.

Montreal Men Accused of Arson.

MONTREAL, Sept. 8.—The police have arrested eight business men charged with arson. Their names are William Thomas, Lewis Lowenthal, Isaac Davis, George Payeur, Adolphe Sasseville, Edwin Richardson, John Beiser, and L. N. Dajenais. All of the accused were in the fur and tailoring business, and it is alleged they set fire to their premises and defrauded the insurance companies out of nearly $1,000,000.

BRUTAL MURDER IN COLOMBIA

The Causeless Killing at Cali of C. H. Simmonds by Col. Charles Radford, Whom He Had Often Befriended.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

PANAMA, via Galveston, Sept. 8.—Official details of the murder of C. H. Simmonds at Cali, Department of Canca, Colombia, show that Col. Charles Radford of Virginia went into Mr. Simmonds's private office on the evening of Sept. 5. He found his victim alone, and, without any dispute or quarrel, with perfect calmness, committed the crime.

Col. Radford had two revolvers in his hands, and fired three shots at Mr. Simmonds's breast, causing instant death. Mr. Simmonds was entirely unarmed.

There were no known causes for the crime. On the contrary, Col. Radford had received many favors from Simmonds, who was always good-hearted and generous.

The murderer was arrested and imprisoned. He confessed his crime with great nonchalance.

The murder has caused a deep impression in Cali, where Mr. Simmonds had lived for many years, and was well liked by all the citizens.

THREATS OF THE ANGRY SIOUX

The Indian Agent at Rosebud Agency Ordered to Vacate the Premises Within Twenty-one Days.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., Sept. 8.—The Sioux at Rosebud Agency, under the leadership of Hollow Horn Bear, a powerful and influential chief, have warned Indian Agent Wright and his employes to vacate the agency within twenty-one days. They threaten to burn the agency buildings.

A determination on the part of the agency to reduce rates paid Indians for hauling freight from Valentine, Neb., to the agency from 50 to 25 cents a hundred is the cause. The Indians took mortal offense, and runners sent to distant camps brought to the agency about 3,000 angry and excited Indians. Their wrath was partly appeased by a promise to pay 35 cents per 100. Crow Dog, the slayer of Spotted Tail, has been lodged in the agency jail for the part he took in the present difficulty.

Fort Niobrara is the nearest military post, but the troops are absent on the regular Summer exercises. Information from Valentine states that settlers adjacent to the reservation are becoming uneasy at the attitude of the Indians.

FELL DEAD AT A WEDDING DANCE

Jacob Estes, a Brooklyn Traveling Salesman, Was Having the First Waltz with the Bride.

Jacob Estes, a bright young man who was employed as a traveling salesman for a jewelry firm in this city, and who supported his aged mother and father, fell dead Saturday night while dancing at a wedding in the house of Mrs. Catharine Schwickey, in Livonia Street, near Sackman, in the Twenty-sixth Ward, Brooklyn.

Mr. Estes, who was twenty-three years old, lived at 560 Sackman Street with his parents. He returned from the West, where he had been on a business trip, Saturday afternoon. He came back purposely to attend the marriage of Dora Schwickey to Samuel Liebman in the home of the bride's mother.

Mr. Estes was the master of ceremonies, and as such took an important part in the festivities both before and after the wedding. When the dancing began he sought the hand of the bride for the first dance, and that honor was accorded to him.

It was a waltz—the musicians played a lively air—and the bride and Estes whirled around the parlor. While thus enjoying themselves, and while the guests were watching the couple, Estes was seen to stagger; then he threw up his hands and fell to the floor at the feet of the bride.

At first it was thought that he had tripped, and when he did not rise the opinion was expressed that the young man had fainted, but all attempts to revive him proved of no avail. A physician pronounced the young man dead.

This announcement was received with great sorrow, and several of the women guests fainted. The sudden death of the young man, who was greatly respected, had the effect of breaking up the festivities.

Coroner Creamer gave permission for the removal of the body to the home of the deceased, in Sackman Street, which was just around the corner from where he had died.

The physician who was called in said that death was undoubtedly due to heart trouble.

CHICAGO'S PROPOSED CITY WARRANTS

Doubts as to the Validity of the Issue Delay Their Sale in This City.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 8.—When word was received here that Kuhn, Loeb & Co. of New-York had declined to close the deal for $1,500,000 Chicago city warrants, which were bid in and awarded to that firm by Controller Wetherell, but little surprise was expressed by local bankers.

It was known that Kuhn, Loeb & Co. had made their bid conditional on the approval of their legal advisers, for it was as well known in New-York as in Chicago that there was some doubt as to the validity of the warrants, inasmuch as there was a question as to the methods pursued by Controller Wetherell.

Martin B. Madden, Chairman of the Committee on Finance, says that it is an open question whether the issue is legal or not, as there are strong arguments advanced by both parties to the controversy. He says the situation is not serious, for there are many ways to remove the technical difficulties which have now obstructed the transaction. There can be no embarrassment to the city, he said, for there is money enough in the Treasury for the August pay rolls.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Du Puy thinks the New-York firm is splitting hairs, but admits that they have reasonable grounds for their position.

"If it is valid," he said, "for the city to pay contractors in warrants drawn in anticipation of the next tax levy, why is it not legal for the Controller to sell similar warrants in order that he may pay the contractors in cash, thereby doing away with the 'scaiping' and discounting hitherto practiced? I believe that the issue is perfectly valid."

A Head-End Collision.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 8.—A head-end collision of freight trains occurred on the Cincinnati, New-Orleans and Texas Pacific Railway, near Blanshet, late last night. Three engines and forty cars were demolished. Fireman Frank Slosher and a man named Henderson, who was stealing a ride, were killed. Engineer Roberts was injured badly.

A Member of the Pope's Household.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 8.—The Very Rev. John J. Kennedy, Vicar General of the Ca... ...ocese of Syracuse, was formally invested as a Monsignor to-day. The office carries with it the honor of membership in the Pope's household. The ceremony was performed by Bishop Ludden, many distinguished priests from other cities being present.

THE YACHTS AT BAY RIDGE

Crowds of Excursionists Visit the Racers and Cheer Them.

REMEASURED IN THE ERIE BASIN

Slight Changes in the Water-line Length—They will Be Towed to the Horseshoe Early This Morning.

The Defender and Valkyrie were anchored off Bay Ridge yesterday afternoon, and it seemed as though every one who had ever heard the names of the two crack boats went down the bay to see them at anchor. The two boats were anchored between the Atlantic Clubhouse and the railroad piers, and both the piers and shore were crowded with sightseers. Boatmen did a rushing business, and rowed parties round the yachts and charged whatever they thought would be paid. A few naphtha launches were well patronized. Then there were small steamers and larger excursion boats, and they had just as many passengers on board as the law allowed them to carry.

These boats would steam slowly around the two racers and those on board would cheer each yacht. Of course, the Defender was the favorite, and the whistle on the Hattie Palmer was kept busy until sunset acknowledging the cheers and salutes. The Valkyrie was not neglected, though, and the plucky Englishmen received lots of praise and salutes.

Lord Dunraven and his friends were on board the City of Bridgeport, and watched the crowds all the afternoon. The sight seemed to be a novel one to them. One of the excursion steamers carried a band, and the two yachts were serenaded.

The longest fleet of yachts ever seen off Bay Ridge was anchored there yesterday, and they helped to make the scene a gay one. There were big steamers and little ones; schooners, sloop cutters, and every kind of vessel that is known to yachtsmen. Some of them dressed ship during the day, and in the evening they were illuminated with electric lights, and the search lights of some of the big ones were cast about the harbor.

For the men on the Defender and Valkyrie it was a day of rest. The Defender's crew was a happy one. The Valkyrie's, although beaten, is not disheartened, and the men claim that their boat will make a better showing than she did on Saturday.

The two yachts were towed to the Erie Basin in the morning and Measurer John Hyslop appeared with his tape again. At whose instigation this measurement was made could not be learned. Some said that Lord Dunraven was not satisfied with the measurement made last Friday, and had asked to have the Defender's water line taken again and to be plainly marked on the bow and the stern of the yacht. This, of course, had to be complied with, and then Mr. Iselin asked for a remeasurement of the Valkyrie. Others said the Cup Committee wanted the yachts measured again.

After they had been towed into the smooth water in the Erie Basin Mr. Hyslop got to work, and Designers Watson and Herreshoff watched the tape carefully. The two designers chatted together, and, after Mr. Hyslop had completed his task, they all went on board the Valkyrie. The yachts were

It Is Not What We Say

But what Hood's Sarsaparilla does that tells the story. Thousands of voluntary testimonials prove that

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the Only

True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye to-day.

jibtopsail. It was sheeted home too flat, and was not done nearly so well as that of the Defender. I think in light weather and a smooth sea the Valkyrie will prove to be a very fast and dangerous boat, but in a seaway the Defender holds her safe."

The lighthouse keeper at the Navesink Highlands Lighthouse has been instructed to run up the great white-bordered flag of liberty and peace upon the National liberty pole at that place as the yachts cross the line in the international race, and to lower the flag at the close of the race. This is done in recognition of a peaceful contest between Great Britain and the United States for the international cup. The flag made use of was presented for use on this and like occasions by the Regent of the Mount Vernon Association, Mrs. Howard Townsend, who is also President of the Colonial Dames of America; Mrs. J. S. T. Stranahan, National Vice President Daughters of the American Revolution; Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Regent New-York Chapter, Daughters of the Revolution; Mrs. Russell Sage, President Emma Willard Association; Mrs. A. G. Mills, wife of Past Commander Mills of Lafayette Post, G. A. R., and Miss Serena Rhinelander.

An attaché of the New-York Yacht Club counted 215 vessels at the outer mark during Saturday's race, and he succeeded in securing the names of 179 of these. There were many more at the start and finish. This will give some idea of the size of the fleet off Sandy Hook.

BIG FLEET IN SANDY HOOK BAY.

Schooners and Sloops Waiting for the Second Cup Race.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., Sept. 8.—The bay has seldom held such a mangnificent fleet of pleasure craft as that which rode at anchor to-day. There were big, graceful white schooners and any number of single-stickers, all looking their very best. There were jovial parties aboard most of them, upon whom the Defender's decisive triumph had apparently acted as a tonic.

Calls were frequent and pleasant incidents of the day in the floating village. During the forenoon there was an unprecedented demand for the New-York newspapers, nearly every boat taking an entire set. It is needless to say that the accounts of the race were the first to be read.

A number of yachts not present during Saturday's race have arrived, and it is predicted that the fleet of pleasure boats will be larger to-morrow than was ever known at a previous cup race. Over the other side of the bay, off Atlantic Highlands, there is a large fleet at anchor, many of the boats flying the New-York Yacht Club signal.

THANKS FOR THE DESERVING.

Appreciation of Captains Obeying Patrol Officers' Instructions.

Rear Commodore Bergen of the New-York Yacht Club, who has command of the patrol boats, has sent this statement thanking excursion boat Captains who kept a proper distance from the yachts:

New-York, Sept. 8, 1895.

The thanks of the officers commanding the Patrol Division of the New-York Yacht Club are tendered to the Captains of the excursion steamers following the America's Cup race on Saturday for their kind and prompt attention to signals and requests.

The few exceptions are the commanders of vessels concerning whose movements complaints have been made to the press. These individuals are without excuse for their conduct; they had warnings from the patrol vessels and knowledge of the effect of their actions. It would be unfair to blame the great body of steamer Captains present on that occasion for the deliberate, selfish misbehavior of the few. As there is no power in the New-York Yacht Club to control such men, the fair-minded public have the obvious corrective in their own hands—it is to permit them to follow the races alone.

The importance of keeping the turning marks of Tuesday's triangular race clear is so great that attention is again called to the fact that at no point of the race, either at the start, or during the runs from mark to mark, or at turning marks, or at the finish, should steamers approach within half a mile of the racing yachts, and to the further fact that on Tuesday there will be patrol vessels stationed both to windward and leeward of each mark, and commanders of all vessels are particularly requested not to pass between such patrol vessels and the marks.

COMMENTS OF BRITISH PRESS.

Will Take a Licking Like Men—Complain of Pleasure Boats.

GLASGOW, Sept. 8.—The Herald of this city will say to-morrow, in an article on the defeat of Valkyrie III., that the result is exceedingly disappointing, as it looks so like a repetition of the old disheartening story. It will add: "The Defender won the first race in a breeze that, on the whole, presumably suited her less than it did the challenger. There seems to be no dissent from the opinion that she won on her merits. Virtually, our hope now rests on the chance of the Valkyrie yet developing under different conditions other superior qualities than those with which she has been credited, which have not proved superior. If we are doomed to be beaten, it is to be hoped we will take the licking like men."

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The Graphic will say that it cannot see how to explain the defeat of the Valkyrie, except by admitting that the Defender is the superior boat.

The Post, in its article on the race, will greatly blame the pleasure fleet for crowding on the course, and will say it presumes that Lord Dunraven will not sail the Valkyrie again unless effective means shall be taken to prevent similar crowding in the future races. The paper will add: "We must not make too much of Saturday's race. It was the Valkyrie's first match after her transatlantic voyage, and the course was more familiar to the Defender's skipper and crew than to the Valkyrie's."

The Chronicle will say: "Such behavior as that of the pleasure steamers Saturday would be hardly possible during an English yacht race. The love of sport would prevent it. The first thing in English minds would be the race, not merely the sight of the race."

The Standard will say: "With the best intentions, the American yachting authorities are apparently unable to secure fair play. The chances are that, should the Defender retain the cup, no British yachtsman will attempt to bring it back unless it is agreed beforehand to sail so far from a great city as to be beyond the reach of the excursion nuisance." The Standard does not admit that the Valkyrie is the British champion yacht, and says that her sailing on the Clyde did not prove that she was better than the Britannia, except in a paltry wind.

A BIG BRITISH STEAM YACHT.

The Valhalla Mistaken by Many for a Man-of-War.

The Valhalla, the big ship-rigged steam yacht which was mistaken by many the day of the first race for the cup for a British man-of-war, came up the Narrows after the race was over and went to an anchorage off Staten Island.

No one can be blamed for mistaking the yacht for a vessel of war, as she looks more like a corvette than a pleasure craft. She can spread almost as much canvas as one of the old-time clippers, and carries a crew of 128 men, almost as many as a man-of-war of her size would require.

The vessel is owned by Joseph Frederick Laycock of the Royal Yacht Squadron. She recently fitted out in Southampton for a cruise in American waters.

The vessel is of 1,490 tons displacement, and measures 239.06 feet in length. Her beam is 37 feet 2 inches. She is fitted with triple expansion engines of 145 horse power, and has all the latest improvements in the way of electric lighting.

Sailors Celebrate the Victory.

The sailors and boatmen who live in the vicinity of the Erie Basin, Brooklyn, celebrated, Saturday night, in drinking and fighting, the victory of the Defender over the Valkyrie.

The result was that twenty-seven arrests were made, and the cells in the Hamilton Avenue Precinct were crowded, as many as five prisoners being locked in a single cell.

YACHTS REPORTED.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., Sept. 8.—Passed East—Steam yachts Forget Me Not, W. H. and G. P. Butler; Alvin, Frederick Gallatin; Radha, J. Burke Wolfe; Ituna, Allison V. Armour; Sparta, Lewis B. Curtis; Theresa, Gustavus Sidenberg; Tolnetta, P. D. Evans; Silva, Jesse H. Metcalf, and Marguerite, Guy Loomis. Schooner yachts Ariel, George H. B. Hill; Alcaea, L. V. Clark, and Water Witch, David Banks. Sloop yacht Arrow, J. L. Dodge.

Passed West—Steam yachts Trophy; Sciondа, Theodore M. Leonard; Hirondelle, C. G. Evans; Anita, J. G. Cassatt, and Charlietta, W. B. Higgins. Schooner yacht Agnes, J. Norton Winslow. Sloop yacht Wabasso.

Came to Anchor Here—Steam yacht Sapphire, Eugene Higgins, and schooner yacht Diana, F. W. Hinman. At Anchor off Country Club—Steam yacht Halcyon, Edward C. Potter.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 8.—Steam yacht Fedalma, F. L. Osgood, arrived from the westward to-night.

Other yachts at anchor to-night are: Steamer Sakonet, Frederic Sheldon, and sloops Ziguener, Max Agassiz, and Myrtle, Hugh K. Norman.

NO DOUBT THAT THE MAN IS ALLEN

He Will Probably Be Brought to New-York to Aid in the Investigation of the Ludlow Street Jail.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 8.—Chief Post Office Inspector Johnson, Deputy Inspector Sutten, Postmaster Ridgley of Springfield, Ill., and Assistant United States Attorney Draffener of the Western District of Missouri held a conference at the Federal Building in this city this evening as to what disposition to make of the man under arrest at Springfield, Mo., now identified as Post Office Robber Allen, who recently escaped from the Ludlow Street Jail, in New-York.

Inspector Sutten was in Springfield, Mo., last night, when Allen was examined before Commissioner Silsbee. He says the identification was thorough enough to satisfy all present that the prisoner is Allen. The New-York photograph could have been taken from no other person. The scar on one knee, mentioned in the reward circular, was found, the height and weight tallied with the circular, and every test made proved satisfactory. The prisoner would neither affirm nor deny his identity with Allen. He gave the name of Tom Hogan when arrested here. He and Claude Webb were detected in a flim-flam swindle at Ozark, Christian County, Mo., recently, and were arrested at Springfield by City Marshal Hindman, who recognized the man as the one wanted in New-York.

Attorney Draffener was advised by wire to-night that Judge Gideon of Christian County called the Grand Jury together Saturday, which body returned an indictment against Allen and Webb. This will serve to prevent the United States authorities from getting possession of Allen until the indictment is satisfied.

Allen employed counsel, and selected a brother of Judge Gideon to defend him. To-night's conference is to determine whether to take the prisoner to Springfield, Ill., the scene of the crime for which Allen was first arrested, or to return him to the New-York prison. It is likely the latter course will be followed if possible, as Allen will be an important factor in the investigation going on to discover the means of escape.

City Marshal Hindman will in any event come in for a good share of the reward for Allen's arrest. The matter may assume some unlooked for complications, as three cities, Springfield, Ill.; Springfield, Mo., and New-York, have an interest in Allen. No decision on the matter is likely to result from to-night's conference. Inspector Sutten has letters found on the prisoner from his wife, but will not divulge their contents. He admits, however, that the letters are very incriminating, and leaves the fair inference that they will play a leading part in the New-York investigation.

MARRIAGE CUSTOMS CAUSE A RUNAWAY

Rice and Old Shoes Scare Horses—Mrs. Demes Seriously Hurt.

The residents of the Italian colony in Harlem, like their countrymen all over the world, have a curious custom of throwing rice, candy, and small wedding gifts not only upon the contracting parties at a wedding, but upon the guests as they start on their way to the scene of the festivities.

This custom was the cause of a serious accident in East One Hundred and Fourth Street yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Mary Demes, the wife of a fruit importer, was about to leave for a wedding in Mott Street. Her little girl was also going. A coach which had been hired from a near-by livery stable stood in front of the house 341 East One Hundred and Fourth Street at 1:30 o'clock.

Mrs. Demes and her little daughter were at the curb. The driver helped Mrs. Demes into the coach. He was about to put the little girl in after her when a window above was thrown open and some one called out "Good luck!" in Italian, and tossed out about a quart of rice, hard, pebble-like candy, and three or four old shoes. These descended on the horses and frightened them into running away.

Then all the neighbors, the driver, and the little girl screamed, and the horses dashed west on One Hundred and Fourth Street. At Third Avenue the horses spread, and the pole of the carriage struck an elevated road pillar. The carriage was smashed, and Mrs. Demes thrown out. The horses, freed from their harness, started to run on toward Central Park. Policeman Zorn caught one of them, and the other was stopped by citizens at Park Avenue.

Mrs. Demes was taken into the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station, close by. An ambulance surgeon from Harlem Hospital attended her, and found that she had a bad scalp wound and numerous bruises. Mrs. Demes's condition was such that it was thought the shock might prove serious. After an hour she was able to return to her home, and the family doctor was called to attend her.

WOULD NOT REMAND THE PRISONERS

Magistrate Crane Refused Further Delay Requested by the Police.

Detective Sergeant McAuley of the Central Office asked Magistrate Crane in the Tombs Police Court yesterday again to remand the three alleged United States mail robbers, William Hamilton, alias Wilson Morgan; John Gray, and Frank Griffin. P. J. McManus, who appeared for the prisoners, objected. "The law allows but two remands," he said. "These men have been remanded three times."

"I certainly won't hold them," said Magistrate Crane to Detective McAuley. "You just tell Capt. O'Brien that I'll do all I can to aid him, but that I can't hold anybody in violation of his rights."

Hamilton was then discharged, but was rearrested by a United States Deputy Marshal, who had a warrant for him on complaint of having a mail-box key in his possession. He will be arraigned to-day before United States Commissioner Shields.

Magistrate Crane said he would discharge the other two men unless McAuley had evidence against them. The detective swore that Gray issued a worthless check by which the National Cash Register Company of Dayton, Ohio, suffered. He could not state the sum. He swore that Mr. Holmes of that company fully identified Gray and that he had information that Griffin was in collusion with Gray.

"This is simply a subterfuge," said McManus, "to have the men remanded until to-morrow morning."

"I'll have the complainant here to-morrow," said Detective McAuley.

"Why not have him here to-day?" said Magistrate Crane. "I'm sure he could be here, and if it was not convenient for him to be here, that's no reason why the prisoner should suffer."

Detective McAuley said he could not give the sources of information for his belief that Griffin was in collusion with Gray, and Griffin was discharged. Gray was held until this morning, and was locked up in the Tombs.

Would Send an Army to Cuba.

The Rev. J. A. B. Wilson of the Eighteenth Street Methodist Church preached in that church yesterday after his Summer's vacation at Ocean Grove, N. J. At the evening service he touched on the Cuban troubles. He advocated sending 50,000 troops and the entire American Navy to protect the Cubans from massacre, and to recognize by force of arms the independence of Cuba.

"Is the United States to continue participes criminis with a Government that authorizes the ruthless murder of women and children?" he asked. "But we hold treaty relations with Spain, whose soldiery, unrebuked, and amply rewarded are carrying on that kind of warfare in Cuba against as brave and patriotic people as ever contended against tyranny for political liberty."

THE AMERICA'S CUP

During the International Yacht Races the famous "AMERICA'S CUP" will be on exhibition in our establishment.

Tiffany & Co

UNION SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

DESTRUCTIVE STORM IN KANSAS

Great Damage Caused at Emporia and Other Towns, but No Lives Reported Lost Up to This Time.

EMPORIA, Kan., Sept. 8.—A destructive wind and rain storm passed over Emporia this afternoon. So far as can be learned, no lives were lost. The worst damage was done at the State Normal School, the new east wing, which cost $50,000, being reduced to a mass of ruins. The north gable end was blown in, and the roof, rolled up like paper, was carried half a block. The entire inside of Albert Taylor Hall is open to the storm of rain, which still continues. The damage is estimated at $10,000, and it is feared that the wind may blow the other wall out.

Down town, Clark's wholesale furniture store, was partially unroofed, and his stock of goods damaged. Basements throughout the city are flooded. Four inches of water fell in less than two hours.

Meagre reports have been received from the surrounding country, where it is feared the damage has been great. At Hartford, twelve miles away, several houses are reported blown down. Miss Bessie Henry is dangerously injured.

At Neosho Rapids, a church, several dwellings, and a livery stable are reported destroyed. A Santa Fé bridge, with 1,100 feet of track, is also washed away, near Reading.

STOLE TO FURNISH A HOME

Porter Louis Routte Shipped Six Packages of Household Goods from Mrs. Levy's Hotel.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Sept. 8.—Four large packing boxes and two trunks filled with articles stolen from the Prospect Hotel, at Hammel's Station, Rockaway Beach, were found in this city last night by Detective Peter Kelly, who later arrested Louis Routte, the hotel porter, on a charge of being the thief. The Prospect Hotel is managed by Mrs. Emma Levy, who lives during the Winter in One Hundred and Eighth Street, New-York.

The boxes and trunks were found by the detective and Mrs. Levy in the freight department of the Long Island Railroad. They were addressed to "W. Rendow, 155 Huron Street, Greenpoint." Detective Kelly said that inquiry at that address disclosed that a stranger had called there and arranged for the storage of the boxes and trunks.

The packages were taken to the Second Precinct Police Station. In one of the boxes was found 90 pieces of silverware, a set of fancy dishes, 8 china basins, 1 dozen tablecloths, 150 napkins, 1 dozen stone match boxes, 3 pieces of bric-à-brac, 2 dozen ale glasses, 2 dozen whisky glasses, 3 dozen bars of castile soap, 4 small looking glasses, and 50 towels.

In another box was a feather bed, 9 feather pillows, 6 comforters, 6 white bed spreads, 4 sets of window shades, and 12 bed sheets. The other two boxes and the two trunks contained a miscellaneous collection of articles. Mrs. Levy values the stolen property at $500.

When arrested, Routte denied all knowledge of the stolen articles. He was arraigned and held in $1,500 for examination. He was locked up in the Queens County Jail, in this city. A reporter for The New-York Times saw him there to-day, and Routte admitted that he had stolen the articles. He said that he has a wife and two children in Germany, and, being short of money, and wanting to fit up a home for them, he had stolen the things from the hotel. He exonerates Rendow, to whom the boxes and trunks were shipped, from any participation in the thefts.

TRIED TO KILL HERSELF BY DROWNING

A Probably Demented Woman Rescued by Miss Mary Bennett of Brooklyn.

Miss Mary Bennett, eighteen years old, who lives in Eighty-seventh Street, near the Shore Road, Brooklyn, with her father, Charles Bennett, about 6 o'clock last evening saw a strange woman deliberately walk into the water at the foot of Eighty-seventh Street. The woman was dressed in street attire. After she had waded in beyond her depth she was being carried out by the tide, when Miss Bennett ran to the rescue.

Miss Bennett waded into the water, and in a short time managed to get hold of the woman and dragged her to the shore.

A policeman had the woman taken to the Norwegian Hospital, where she was held on the charge of attempted suicide.

She said she was Mrs. Annie Arnold, twenty-seven years old, of 64 Henry Street. The physicians say she acts as though she was demented. She was not known at 64 Henry Street, Brooklyn, and no one in the vicinity knew her.

The woman is of dark complexion, and was neatly dressed in dark clothes. After she was taken to the hospital she informed the physicians there that she lived in Lafayette Avenue and in other streets.

Schoolship St. Mary's in Port.

The schoolship St. Mary's, which left this port four months ago on her annual cruise, docked at the foot of East Twenty-eighth Street yesterday afternoon after an uneventful trip. She carried sixty boys. The St. Mary's left New-London June 6 for St. Michael's, Lisbon, and Funchal, and then started on her return trip.

There was no sickness on board, and the boys were all well behaved. The boys have left the ship for their vacation, and the St. Mary's goes out of commission until Jan. 1.

Dr. Burnette's Condition Unimproved.

Dr. Edward Burnette of 115 West Thirty-fourth Street, who is suffering from malignant cancer, with which he was inoculated while treating a patient, remains in a critical condition.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Amsterdam, N. Y., Sept. 8.—The brewery of Harry F. Bowler was burned to-day. The loss is about $200,000; insurance, $150,000. A storehouse owned by Banta Brothers, shoddy manufacturers, also was burned; loss, $10,000. The brewery took fire from a spark from a Central-Hudson Railroad engine.

Liverpool, N. S., Sept. 8.—This town was almost wiped out by fire, which started between 3 and 4 o'clock this morning, and burned nearly all day. The loss will be between $50,000 and $75,000, with about $20,000 insurance. All the principal buildings are in ashes.

Newark, N. J., Sept. 8.—Twenty-six cows, five horses, and this Summer's crop of hay, together with two barns, most of which were the property of Cornelius Chamberlain, were destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $8,000.

Roslin, Ontario, Sept. 8.—Lightning struck John Preston's barns near here last night, totally destroying them, with the entire season's crop, and all agricultural implements. Loss, $16,000; no insurance.

Camden, Me., Sept. 8.—Lake City Inn at Lake Megunticook was burned last night. Loss $10,000.

GAVE THE WRONG NEWS

Associated Press Accounts of the Yachts Laughed At.

BOUND TO HAVE VALKYRIE AHEAD

Indignation Expressed at Washington—United Press Complimented for Its Quick and Accurate Service.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—All Washington to-day is laughing over the ludicrous position in which the once discreet and careful Washington Star yesterday placed itself by accepting and indorsing with ready gullibility The Associated Press faked story of the yacht race.

The sentiment of amusement, however, is mixed somewhat with indignation, and one of The Star's contemporaries charges intentional deception, and says that "although The Star could not avoid being aware of its error, it was not honest enough to acknowledge its mistake." The demand for the Sunday New-York papers containing the full United Press report of the race was something unprecedented in Washington.

The Washington Times this morning says, editorially: "Yesterday The Evening Times, through The United Press, bulletined the only prompt and reliable account of the international yacht race. Its reports were absolutely correct, and the public was kept informed as to the position of the two yachts at least once in every mile of the exciting ocean struggle.

"The Times claims no credit for the reliable report it gave the public. That honor belongs to The United Press, and notwithstanding the unfavorable weather conditions, that made the gathering of the information extremely difficult, the service of that excellent association was prompt, correct, and entirely satisfactory."

DID WHAT DEFENDER DID.

The United Press Men Not Once Lost Sight of the Racing Yachts.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 8.—The Standard of to-morrow, in an editorial on The Associated Press report of the yacht race, after quoting from The Syracuse Herald The Associated Press's boastful account of its preparations to cover the race, will say:

"How far short of infinitude the human species falls is proved by the deplorable failure of these magnificent preparations. The newspapers in this and other countries which have relations with this particular association never had an inkling during the time the yachts were plunging through the billows outside of Sandy Hook of what was really happening. Long stories of the race were published by those newspapers describing the defeat of the Defender, when, as a matter of fact, the Valkyrie was vainly struggling against fate an hour after the race was started. When The Associated Press was telling its newspapers that the Valkyrie was winning, the Defender had already won. The United Press had the news.

"What The United Press did was of a piece with what the Defender did. Its account of the race, transmitted promptly and accurately from the scene, never once lost sight of the yachts as they sped on through the mist to the turn and back home before the wind. The antics of painted ships on painted oceans were not described by the reporters of The United Press. Its newspapers had as faithful a picture of the great race during its progress as graphic pens, writing of what was being seen, could make. This splendid account of the race was amplified for publication in the morning newspapers of yesterday, and as a masterpiece of journalism we point to the narrative of Saturday's race published in The Sunday Standard. It contained facts, and was distinguished by literary skill that brooks no comparison."

ITS SUPERIORITY DEMONSTRATED.

United Press Correct Bulletins Appreciated at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 8.—The Sunday Times says, editorially: "The superior reliability and enterprise of The United Press telegraphic service over that of The Associated Press was again demonstrated yesterday in the reports of the yacht race.

"The Buffalo members of the Western corcern, and all its patrons throughout the country, were forced to publish incorrect and misleading dispatches by reason of the stupidity of the staff which reported the great contest.

"Up to the very end the Valkyrie was represented as being in the lead. Readers of The Commercial and News were led to believe that the English craft was victorious to within fifteen minutes of the finish. Then a contradictory bulletin of a single line announced the real victor.

"The public has no reason to be interested in the differences between The United Press and its new-born rival, save in so far as the competing concern fails to report the news correctly. The failure of this latter yesterday was a repetition of many less important ones, and emphasizes the value to the people of those newspapers which are patrons of the long-established and reliable association."

Constant and Rapid Service.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 8.—The Democrat and Chronicle says this morning:

"The Democrat and Chronicle's regular United Press wire was kept hot yesterday with dispatches from the international yacht race. Bulletins were received and posted, giving the progress of the contest in every detail. The service was constant, rapid, and accurate, and for seven hours and was appreciated by thousands of people who congregated on the street and eagerly read the bulletins until the victory of the Defender was announced, within three minutes after the winning boat had crossed the finishing line.

"Considerable amusement and no little confusion were caused by The Associated Press bulletins. For several hours they were erroneous and misleading, being to the effect that the Valkyrie was a sure winner. This, after boastful promises of promptness and accuracy in reporting the race, was considerable of a fizzle. Not until nearly half an hour after the result had been announced by The United Press did those who depended upon The Associated Press for their information know that the American boat had won. It was another instance showing where the people must go when they want the news, want it quick, and want it right."

Left the Valkyrie Ahead.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 8.—The Knoxville Sentinel, the Associated Press organ, in head lines last evening said that the Valkyrie was in the lead. The paper went to press before the race was finished. One bulletin dated Rockaway, 1:37 P. M., says: "Valkyrie is considerably in the lead."

The last bulletin they printed from Navesink says: "It is quite hazy out where the stakeboat is, and it is doubtful whether the accurate turning time can be taken at this point."

In The Sentinel's headlines appeared the following: "Inaccuracies of statement regarding the progress of the race would, if collected, fill a column. How it manages to have the Defender win in the end is a mystery difficult to fathom."

Morning Papers Only Have Night News.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, Sept. 8.—The Sunday Times-Recorder says editorially this morning:

"Oh, yes! Oh, yes, the yacht race came off yesterday, but the first correct account of it is given to the Zanesville public this morning. Read the account of the race in an obscure evening paper, which gives you a good deal of chin music from time to time about its press service; The Associated Press, and about an evening paper being the 'Paper of the day,' and then read the correct account as published in these columns, furnished by The United Press. We invite the comparison, not only in this one particular, but in every particular from day to day. If you want the news, and if you want to know that what you read is reliable, pin your faith to The Times-Recorder and the United Press."

Indignation at Auburn.

AUBURN, N. Y., Sept. 8.—Intense indignation was manifested here yesterday afternoon at the false bulletins of the yacht race posted in public places by the Western organization styling itself The Associated Press. When the truth was known, through the columns of The Advertiser extra, the duped readers of the rival association's reports were loud in their denunciation of such fake journalism.

The client, in this city, of the Western association was advised by telegram from the manager of the New-York office that their reports were absolutely correct; that Auburnians could wager all their money on the truth of The Associated Press's reports, and the telegram ended by saying: "The United Press will have to eat crow."

The revulsion of feeling when the correct version of the race was received through the agency of The United Press partook of the nature of a general jubilee. Several Herreshoff boats are owned here, and intense interest is taken in the great race. It was the one topic of discussion last evening, and the Western organization was unmercifully scored.

Little Fancied Defender Had Won.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 8.—The Pittsburg Press to-day prints the following editorial:

"Readers of our esteemed contemporary, The Chronicle-Telegraph, on receiving the last edition of that paper yesterday evening, little fancied that the Defender had any chance of winning the yacht race. The edition in question did not report the conclusion of the race, but as far as it went it had the Valkyrie in the lead, with the lead increasing.

"The Associated Press report, which The Chronicle-Telegraph receives, actually had the Valkyrie reaching the turn first, when the truth is she reached it more than three minutes behind the Defender.

"The Associated Press was badly distanced by the United Press in the reporting of the event.

Its Unreliability Well Illustated.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Sept. 8.—The Herald will say editorially in the morning:

"The unreliability of The Associated Press service was never better illustrated than it was Saturday in its account of the America's Cup race. To the unintelligibility of the story was added the gross blunder of stating that the Valkyrie won. If reports of this kind are to faked, it would be well if the faker boxed his compass occasionally, in order that his report might contain some semblance of truth.

Saturday was apparently a fated day for both The Associated Press and the Valkyrie. Not satisfied with the blunder work on the boat race, it stated that the Boston Masonic Temple was in ruins, one man fatally hurt, and the loss to the fraternity over $400,000. The plain facts, as stated by The United Press, were that two floors were partially gutted, and the loss would probably reach $100,000.

For a record-breaker of blunders for the season, The Associated Press lowered its previous record by several points.

Same Story from Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 8.—The Morning World says editorially regarding the yacht race reports:

"The superiority of The United Press service to the Chicago Associated Press was strikingly illustrated yesterday by the reports of the great international yacht race.

"The World's evening contemporary, which is served by The Associated Press, in its three editions yesterday, announced that the Valkyrie led at the turn and had the Defender beaten out of sight at the close. It was nearly 6 o'clock when an extra was gotten out, that confirmed the news The World had given long before of the Defender's signal victory."

An Ill-Timed Boast.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 8.—The World-Herald said editorially this morning:

"Our Associated Press contemporary said yesterday morning: 'The great international yacht race to-day is the foremost event in sporting circles. The Bee's account of the contest will be unequaled in any newspaper published in these parts.' The vainglorious boast was ill timed. The news columns of The Evening Bee gave an account of the race which was 'unequaled' as a curiosity in misinformation, but not otherwise.

"The Evening World-Herald did not boast in advance that it would have an 'unequaled account,' but its United Press news told the story clearly and graphically."

Lucky They Had United Press Papers.

HAMILTON, Ont., Sept. 8.—The bulletins posted by The Associated Press here yesterday afternoon informed the public that the Valkyrie was winning the big yacht race with ease, and that the Defender was far in the rear. Fortunately the three newspapers were supplied with The United Press service.

IT'S WORK FINISHED FOR THE SUMMER

Money Is Now Needed to Pay Some of St. John's Guild Bills.

The season's work of the Summer hospitals of St. John's Guild, the floating and the seaside, closed Saturday. The records show that 1895 produced the largest number of patients ever brought to the guild's care in any one Summer since 1875. Fifty-five thousand and thirty-two women and children were carried on the floating hospital; 10,745 bathed in the salt water bathroom on board, and 1,643 were treated for a week or ten days at a time at the Seaside Hospital. The hundreds of babies' lives that were saved, the thousands of delicate children and tired women who were invigorated, instructed, and helped toward better living, can never be known or told.

All the bills are not yet paid. The Trustees confidently rely on the many friends of the sick children to meet this demand. They feel that they acted for many fond parents who are thankful that their little ones will shortly return from forest and seashore in health and strength, and that these parents and children will now gladly contribute to sustain labors performed while they were away from the hot city.

DRANK CARBOLIC ACID FOR WHISKY

Hugh Smith Nearly Lost His Life by Trying to Have a "Wet" Sunday.

Hugh Smith, forty-seven years old, of 510 East Eighteenth Street, provided himself against a dry Sunday by purchasing a quantity of liquor Saturday night. Yesterday morning he took down a bottle from a shelf in a closet and imbibed a liberalsized drink. His wife had shifted the bottles on the shelf, and Smith drank a large portion of carbolic acid instead of whisky.

He fell to the floor, writhing in agony. An ambulance was summoned, and he was taken to Bellevue Hospital. The doctors worked over him, and late in the afternoon said that he would probably recover. They said that Smith's thirst probably saved his life, as he had taken an overdose of the poison, which caused him to be relieved of a large portion of it.

New Paper in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 8.—The Cleveland Recorder, a one-cent morning daily, edited and managed by newspaper men of ability and long experience, will make its first appearance to-morrow. It will be independent in politics, and will receive the full news service of The United Press.

Identified as William V. Hammann.

The body of the boy found Saturday night near Sandy Hook was identified yesterday as that of William Valentine Hammann, son of Mrs. Fanny B. Hammann, 656 Monroe Street, Brooklyn. The boy was drowned while bathing at Coney Island Sept. 1.

For Sick Headache

Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

It removes the cause by stimulating the action of the stomach, promoting digestion and quieting the nerves.

R. Wallace & Sons

MANUFACTURING CO.,

Silversmiths,

226 FIFTH AVE., N. Y.

Between 26th and 27th Sts.

MAKERS OF

Finest Sterling Silverwares

Inspection sure to interest intending purchasers.

ESTABLISHED 1835.

THE LAST DANCE AT KEBO

Season at Bar Harbor Is Drawing Near to Its End.

CLUBHOUSE CLOSED FOR THE YEAR

Large Attendance at the Final Entertainment—Society Gathers in Force to Take Leave of a Popular Resort.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Sept. 8.—The season at the Kebo Valley Club closed last night. That there was still quite a colony of Summer visitors on the island was shown by the large crowd which turned out to enjoy the last social event of the year at the popular clubhouse.

Albert Clifford Barney presided at the dinner and entertained, as his guests, Mrs. Barney, Miss Natalie Barney, Miss Julia Dent Grant, Miss Morris, Edward L. Hall, Ernest Schelling, and Mr. Colt.

Mrs. William Lawrence Green of Albany entertained Miss Maude Thompson, Miss Kate Harrison, Miss Susie Sturgis, William Laimbeer, J. C. McCoy, and William Lawrence Green. Dr. Wallace Neff's party consisted of Miss Borda, Mrs. Neff, Miss Milken, A. Howard Hinkle, and Edward Blair. Thomas Patton's guests were Mr. Paddock, Mrs. Alfred C. Harrison, Mrs. Patton, and Thomas J. Bush.

Society turned out in full force to attend the dance which followed the dinner. The ballroom never looked prettier. Among those present were, Miss Ames, B. F. Arnold, Col. Alexander, Miss Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Bergner, Miss May Bowler Miss Christine Biddle, Robert Pendleton Bowler, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Blair, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Clifford Barney, Mr. and Mrs. A. Bleecker Banks, Mary D. Biddle, Llewellyn Barry, Robert M. Bolling, S. P. Bass, George P. Bowler, Miss Boardman, Harry R. Baltz, H. Babcock, the Misses Bird, Miss Edith Burt, Miss L. S. Baird, Miss Marian Biddle, Miss Mary Bird, the Misses Barney, Miss Bickley, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Coles, Dr. and Mrs. Henry C. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Cary.

Howard A. Colby, Watkin Carr, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Clendenning, Mrs. Cadwallader, Mrs. Frederic R. Coudert, Miss Coudert, Samuel Chew, Miss Chew, Mrs. Theodore Cramp, Mrs. L. G. Grehare, Mr. and Mrs. John De Koven, George B. Dorr, Mr. and Mrs. De Castro, Gordon Dexter, E. Waterman Dwight, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Emery, Mr. and Mrs. Pierpont Edwards, Miss Nina Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fry, D. W. C. Falls, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Garland, Miss Griswold, John W. Geary, Miss Louise Garland, Miss Julia Dent Grant, L. Von Gaertner, Mr. and Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle, Charles T. How, Mr. and Mrs. J. Montgomery Hare, Miss Hinkle, Edward L. Hall, the Misses Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Harriman, Joseph Harriman, Miss Lillian Hoyt, Eugene Hawkins, Miss Hawkins, Annie M. Hare, Miss Rosina Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Jenkins, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carroll Jackson, Miss Laura Jenkins, John J. Jacob.

A. T. Kemp, Miss Edith Ketcham, Miss Keyser, Miss Kilbourne, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Lee, William Laimbeer, Mr. and Mrs. Edward McCaulley, Mrs. Bloomfield, C. McIlvaine, Hugh McMillan, Dr. and Mrs. S. Weir Mitchell, Paul Mills, Miss Maria Mitchell, Miss Geraldine Morgan, Frederick May, Miss Morris, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Newell, Mrs. F. S. Newbold, John S. Newbold, David B. Ogden, F. J. Otis, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Pendleton, Mrs. Potter Palmer, Honoré Palmer, Potter Palmer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. George Place, the Misses Patterson, Rodman Paul, R. F. Pifer.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Payson, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Paton, J. G. Rosengarten, B. R. Ruggles, William Rauch, Frank Rawle, Dr. and Mrs. Edward A. Smith, Dr. and Mrs. W. W. Seeley, Miss Susie Sturgis, Miss Sedley, Miss Josephine G. Smith, Miss Helen Sanders, Mrs. Thomas A. Scott, Miss Seeley, Miss Sard, Miss Stewart, Miss Sharswood, Miss Scott, Robert Toland, the Misses Tyson, James Ross Todd, Dr. and Mrs. J. Madison Taylor, Mrs. Thurber, Miss Thurber, Miss Florence Worden, Martin Van Buren, James T. Woodward, Mrs. Charles Francis Winthrop, Mrs. Daniel F. Worden, Dr. and Mrs. Guy Fairfax Whiting, Miss Wiltse, Miss Whittier, Harry Worthington, Miss Wells, Mrs. Zimmerman, and Baron and Baroness Hengelmuller.

Miss Maud Thompson was attired in cream-colored satin; Miss Kate Harrison wore a gown of flowered silk and chiffon; Miss Natalie Barney was in delicate nile green tulle; Mrs. William Lawrence Green wore black lace and gold, and displayed magnificent diamonds.

Mrs. Wallace Neff wore black crepon and chiffon; Mrs. Albert Clifford Barney had a gown of cream-colored satin, cut décolletée; Miss Julia Dent Grant wore a gown of light blue satin, trimmed with lace; Miss Susie Sturgis was in black crepon and lace; Miss Maizie Sturgis wore a gown of pink satin, with pronounced puff sleeves; Miss Bickley's gown was of white and heliotrope satin; Miss Morris wore cream-colored satin; Miss Seeley was in pink satin, covered with delicate tul

THE STEUBEN DEMOCRATS

Harmony Established Among the Opposing Factions.

ALL SIDES APPARENTLY SATISFIED

A Triangular Republican Contest for the Nomination of a Senator in the District.

HORNELLSVILLE, Sept. 8.—After fighting among themselves for a number of years and sending contesting delegations to the State Conventions, the Democrats of Steuben County have united this year, and there will be but one delegation, on which there will be representatives of both factions.

A successful and satisfactory basis of harmony has been agreed upon. The method of reaching this was substantially the one suggested by The New-York Times as a solution for the trouble between the State Democracy and Tammany in New-York and the Shepard Democracy and the regulars in Brooklyn. Representatives of both factions—that is to say, the factions which had divided along the Hill-Cleveland lines some years ago—came together, and agreed upon a slate of delegates for the State Convention. This has been fully agreed to in the Second Assembly District, and the same action is likely to be accomplished in a day or two in the First.

Under this agreement the organization and the faction which is opposed to it will get one delegate each in each Assembly district, and the third, while he will be an organization man in all probability, will be satisfactory to the others. The delegates from the Second District will be headed by State Committeeman James B. Day. His associates will probably be James B. Whiteman of the town of Wayland, who is an organization man, and De Merville Page, who is one of the leaders of the other faction. In the First District the delegation will probably be headed by Frank Campbell, who was formerly State Controller, and one of the recognized Hill leaders in this county.

In the arrangement for harmony, also, both factions are to be represented on the Executive Committee. A meeting was held Friday, at which this arrangement was completed, and it is apparently satisfactory to everybody. The organization of the new committee will not be made for about a week probably, but when it is completed, both factions will have a voice in the management of the party. For the Second District indications are that Philo Walbridge will be the Chairman. He is an organization man, but he says that this year there is only one thing for Democrats to do, and that is to get together and forget their past differences and support the ticket.

This arrangement, which will prevent all trouble at the Syracuse Convention on account of Steuben Democrats, was largely brought about through the efforts of State Committeeman James B. Day and Charles A. Dolson, representing the Hill element, and De Mervil Page, Dr. Kelley, and George N. Orcutt, representing the Cleveland element.

Mr. Day discussed the situation in Steuben County and various other portions of the State with a correspondent of The New-York Times. He represents the Twenty-ninth Congressional District in the Democratic State Committee. His district includes the Counties of Chemung, Seneca, Schuyler, and Steuben. It might be said right here that Mr. Day proposes to retire from the State organization at the time of the convention. He has served two years, and he told The Times's correspondent that he would not allow his name to go before the delegates from his district for another election.

"The general condition of the Democrats of this district is satisfactory to those who are partisans of party success," said Mr. Day. "Steuben County has been the most troublesome one in times past. We have constantly been sending contesting delegations to the State Convention, but this year we are not going to do it. Democrats grew weary of the fight, and we have come together in a way that is satisfactory to all concerned. Both elements will have a voice in the management of the party in the county, and if the State Convention acts wisely, the ticket nominated will receive the solid support of the Democracy.

"In the Counties of Schuyler and Seneca, so far as I have been informed, there is a better feeling this year than there has been in some other years, and I believe the party is in fairly good shape to enter the campaign. As for Chemung County, that is a stronghold of the rock-ribbed Democracy, and there is no need of talking harmony in that county."

"What will be done if contesting delegations are sent to Syracuse to the State Convention?" Mr. Day was asked.

"I believe it is the sentiment of the State Committee, at any rate, it is the sentiment of those with whom I have had any consultation on the subject, that representation shall be given to both factions. Just what proportion shall go to each I am not prepared to say. An adjustment, however, ought to be reached which would be satisfactory to both sides. We need the support this year of all Democrats, and there is no reason that I can see why we should be divided in our support of the State ticket."

"What is the chance of carrying the State this year?"

"Much depends upon the feeling of all the Democrats in New-York, Kings, and Erie Counties after the convention is held. New-York is a Democratic State, and if a ticket is nominated such as to command the strength of all the factions, I think the chances of success are good."

While the Democrats of this Senatorial district, which includes the Counties of Steuben and Yates, have not taken any steps toward nominating a candidate, they are watching with a great deal of interest a three-cornered contest among the Republicans. This contest for the nomination is growing every day, and it is not certain by any means where it will end. There are three Assembly districts in the Senatorial district. Two of these are in Steuben County, while Yates County constitutes the third. A nomination by the Republicans in the district, if that party was united, would be equivalent to an election, for the district is strongly Republican. For this reason candidates are thick.

The Republican Convention which nominates the Senator will not be held until Sept. 24. At that time nine men, which is probably the smallest number that any Senatorial district in the State, will select a candidate. Each of the three Assembly districts will send three of these nine men to the convention, for in the apportionment of delegates an equal strength was agreed upon for each Assembly district.

Now, it happens that each one of these districts is ambitious to be the home of a Senator, and there is an unseemly scramble going on, which will result in a dead-lock unless some deal can be made to patch up the trouble. In the First Assembly District William M. Nichols resides. He is a candidate, and is said to have the backing of Republican State Committeeman John F. Parkhurst. Mr. Parkhurst and Mr. Nichols both live at Bath.

In the Second Assembly District Frank Sherwood is a candidate. Mr. Sherwood has been heard from before in connection with the Senatorial candidacy. Four years ago he was the Republican candidate in the old district when Charles Walker was his Democratic opponent. Mr. Sherwood, it will be remembered, received the majority of the votes, but at the time of his election he was holding the office of Park Commissioner in this city, and his election was declared illegal for that reason. Two years ago he thought he ought to have the Republican nomination again, and made something of a contest for it, but was defeated by Dr. Baxter C. Smelzer, who is now more satisfactorily fixed with a position on the State Board of Health, so Mr. Sherwood thinks he ought to be the candidate this year, and there are a considerable number of Republicans in his Assembly district who agree with him. They want him to be "vindicated."

Yates County has a candidate named Brundage, a Platt Republican, who is said to have the backing of Yates County for a long fight if necessary.

Mr. Nichols has been prominent in politics, although the only office he has ever held was a place on the Board of Supervisors. He is a lawyer, about fifty years old, and is rated a good deal of a silk stocking. Mr. Nichols is reckoned the most pronounced Platt man of the three. One of his strong supporters is Judge Rumsey. Mr. Nichols's law partner is Rumsey Miller, who is a nephew of Judge Rumsey. Mr. Miller is a son-in-law of Henry Cook of New-York, and is wealthy. Mr. Nichols also has considerable property. Mr. Sherwood has also money enough to carry on an elaborate campaign without much regard to expense, and his friends say he is likely to do it. For these reasons there is a promise of lively and expensive canvasses.

The fight is not essentially as between Platt and anti-Platt, although there is a considerable element of anti-Platt men here who would line up if there was a leader for the anti-Platt forces.

The Democrats have paid very little attention to selecting a candidate for the Senate. The mixed-up situation among the Republicans is in part responsible for this. They are waiting to see which way the opposition contest will go. There has been a suggestion that Judge Bradley be made the Democratic candidate, although it is extremely doubtful if he would accept the nomination.

FERRYBOAT SINKS A CATBOAT

Two Men Drowned in a Collision Near the Hoboken Slip—Four Others Were Picked Up.

The Hoboken ferryboat Netherlands, Capt. Ernest Van Gilder, ran down a catboat as the ferryboat was about to enter her slip at Hoboken last night.

Two men were drowned. They were Gustave Oldenberg, ex-steward of the Bremen steamship Werra, and Herman Meyer, steward of the steamship Lahn of the same line.

Harry Hilderbrandt of 724 Amsterdam Avenue, this city; Arthur Matthies, and William Hilderbrandt of Second and Garden Streets, Hoboken, and William Meyers were saved by the crew of the ferryboat. They were taken to Hoboken and landed there. The catboat was picked up by the tugboat Edwin and towed to Hoboken and tied up.

Capt. Van Guilder says there were no lights on the catboat, and he did not see the craft until within a short distance of it. He then rang to stop and back, but the Netherlands hardly lost headway before the bow of his boat struck the catboat. The mate of the Netherlands bears his Captain out in this. There appeared to be no lanterns on the boat when the Edwin towed her to the dock. It is thought the men were out in the afternoon, and, expecting to be back before dark, neglected to carry lanterns, and, being becalmed, were caught out without them.

NEED OF GOING TO CHURCH

The Rev. George Thomas Dowling of Boston Preaches at Grace Church.

At Grace Church yesterday morning the Rev. George Thomas Dowling, D. D., of Boston, preached from Psalm, 100, iv.: "Enter into His gates with thanksgiving and into His courts with praise." He said in part:

"Whenever God has a special blessing to bestow He almost always has a special place in which that blessing is to be found. We may find water outside the ocean, but His reservoir is in the great deep. We may find grain sometimes growing upon the mountain side, but His granary is in the fertile valley. The heart can find love anywhere, for this world is like a mirror; he who carries a glad face, looking forth from loving eyes, will see glad faces looking back at him again; and yet it is within the four sacred walls of home that He intended should be sung the daily prelude for heaven. So we may find God anywhere, for where the King is, there is the King's court. The poorest slave that ever crawled out of a rice swamp, with only the stars above him, lifting up his hands and showing to God his bleeding back, and crying, 'How long, O, Lord, how long?' found there his temple, with the night winds to sing their songs to him, and the Ruler of the night winds to send back the answer, 'Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life!' Nevertheless it is a fact that as He has appointed the sea for His reservoir, and the valley for His storehouse, and the home for the dwelling place of human hungering hearts, so has He appointed His temple as the place where in a special manner He manifests Himself to His people; and therefore the Psalmist, in calling upon us to come into His presence, to control every touch of the false sentiment of this day, tells us at the same time to 'come into His courts.'

"Why? I think in the first place that every man, especially he who is most engrossed in business cares, needs to devote one day in seven to united worship in some church in order that each week he may find there an indorsement of his own secret convictions. I do not think there is not a man before me this morning who does not often, in the silence of his own life, think upon these great questions of human destiny. You know our convictions always gain a greater force when we hear them voiced by another man. We see this in literature. Take the most quotable sentences, those which appeal to us all, and they are simply a restatement of what we all knew before. These words of Shakespeare, for example:

> There is a tide in the affairs of men
> Which taken at the flood, leads on to fortune;
> Omitted, all the voyage of their life
> Is bound in shallows and in miseries.

"Who did not know that? That once fortune knocks at every man's door, and if he slumbers she passes on, seldom to return. But it needs another man to tell it to us and then it becomes like the pistol shot, not now the single crack in the open field, but fired amid the mountains, echoing from peak to peak until it rolls forth in one volley of tumultuous thunder. This is largely the power of Christ. He appeals to what we all know and have forgotten. It is the power of the apostles, 'stirring up men's pure minds by way of remembrance;' and it is the power of every vital preacher to-day. He appeals to the 'ought' within us; and the real strength of every sermon lies not half so much in the preacher in the pulpit as in that silent preacher which every man carries under his own coat. As Coleridge said: 'I know these things are true, because they find me.'

"We need such services that we may be reminded that in this struggle we are not alone. If amid the swirl of this world's temptations we would remain strong next in importance to a union with Jesus Christ is the need of a union with Jesus Christ's people. It is no idle conceit when the Scriptures tell us that one shall chase a thousand, and two put, not two thousand to flight, but ten thousand, for the power of a man increases in more than geometrical ratio when it becomes linked with that of some other man. This was our Lord's lesson, when He sent out His disciples, 'two by two.'

"We need these services in order that we may be able to see life in its true perspective. The world is a great workshop. Blessed is he who once in seven days can go up into that room of his soul which looks out upon the sky and realize the insignificance of all earthly troubles and earthly cares while gazing upon those stars which are eternal.

"I remember several years ago finding myself at the foot of the Giesbach Falls in Switzerland. I determined to climb the mountain. The path at first led through a dark wood, but after a time as I struggled upward I came to a bridge crossing the lower falls. Leaning over the parapet I looked down on the valley and up to the heavens flooding all the fields with glory; then I passed on into the darkness again and climbed up and up until I reached the second bridge, and then the third, and so on and up, until each of the seven bridges which span the falls at different heights had served for me a resting place. And when at last I stood upon the summit of the mountain and stooped to drink of the clear flowing water in that moment, and in the midst of that glory, it seemed as though I saw God.

"So we are journeying upward. Sometimes the road is dark and the hill is steep. But every little way in the journey the good Lord of the country has built a bridge between the weeks, a resting place for us, and called it a holy day. Let us use it as He would have us use it; to stand where the heavens can shine down on us, as we look over the way we have traveled, and gain strength and courage for that which lies before us. And bye and bye, sooner perhaps for some of us than to-day we shall come to the summit shall be reached, and amid glories, of which all that we see here is but a poor parable and a symbol, we shall stoop and drink of the rivers of His pleasures and shall be satisfied."

Execution of Stokes in Congo.

From The London Daily News.

Regarding the execution of Mr. Stokes in the Congo Free State, The Bien du Peuple says that, according to information which it has received from a trustworthy source, Major Lothaire learned from letters from Mr. Stokes, found on Kibonge, the assassin of Emin Pasha, that the English trader had informed Kibonge of his early arrival to help him to drive back the forces of the Independent State, and that he had given Kibonge advice as to the manner in which they should be resisted. These letters, it is added, also confirmed the fact of the sale of abundant supplies of arms and other munitions of war by Mr. Stokes to Kibonge for the war to be waged by the latter against the Independent State. Informed of these facts, Major Lothaire joined Mr. Stokes by forced marches.

When questioned before the court-martial as to the letters written by him to Kibonge, Mr. Stokes, the journal continues, confessed everything, and on Major Lothaire declaring that his offense was one of treason and of participation in war deserving capital punishment, the accused had no reply to make. Before being put to death he even desired to point out various posts where Mauser rifles and other munitions intended for war against the Congo Free State would be found. It was, the journal concludes, under these conditions that Mr. Stokes was condemned to be hanged.

SOUGHT ADVICE OF PLATT

Prominent Republicans Conferred with Their Party Boss.

A BUSY DAY AT THE ORIENTAL

Speaker Fish, One of the Callers — State Engineer Adams Talked About the Coggeshall Bolt.

Mr. Platt had his hands full yesterday at the Oriental Hotel, at Manhattan Beach. It was his last Sunday there this season, as the hotel closes Wednesday, and several prominent Republicans sought his advice or aid in their local factional fights.

Hamilton Fish, the Speaker of the present Assembly, reached the Oriental Hotel Saturday night. His avowed object in going there was to consult Mr. Platt's wishes in regard to the choice of a Senator for Columbia, Dutchess, and Putnam Counties. There was no name mentioned as that of the candidate likely to be chosen by the forthcoming Senatorial Convention for the district which includes these three counties, because Lou Payn has not yet decided upon whom he will support, or, if he has, Mr. Platt is apparently ignorant of his choice.

Marshal Payn is expected to be in the city to-day to see Mr. Platt. It is said that when he arrives he will name the successful candidate who will come from Columbia, his own county.

State Engineer Campbell W. Adams paid a visit to Mr. Platt yesterday, and his conversation, so far as it was made public, ran chiefly on the effect of the Coggeshall bolt. The State Engineer said that it would be a good thing for the Republican Party in Oneida County if Senator Coggeshall continued in the race, because, with three candidates, one a regular Republican and the other a regular Democrat, Mr. Coggeshall would draw more votes from the Democrats than from the Republicans. This reasoning was gravely accepted by the assembled statesmen as the most comforting view which could be well taken of a bad tangle. It is known, however, that Mr. Coggeshall has a certain labor vote, independent of either of the great political parties.

State Treasurer A. B. Colvin was another of Mr. Platt's visitors. The subject which was supposed to be uppermost in his mind was whether the whole State ticket would be renominated or not. Hints have not been wanting that at least one, and perhaps two, of the present incumbents would be sacrificed at the Republican State Convention.

The talk of not renominating Mr. Roberts, the State Controller, on account of the rigidity of his views on civil service matters has died away, while the name of Attorney General Hancock has been brought forward as a more likely scapegoat on this account. Coupled with the name of Mr. Hancock has been that of Mr. Colvin on other accounts as likely to be missing when the State nominations are made. It may have been only a coincidence that Del Potter, the Deputy Treasurer of Saratoga, was also one of Mr. Platt's visitors yesterday.

W. J. Arkell visited Mr. Platt in order to push forward the chances of Stafford Masher for the Senatorial nomination for the district which includes Schoharie, Hamilton, and Fulton Counties. Warner Miller has a candidate from Schoharie in Hobart Krum, who named the county delegation to the Senatorial Convention. Mr. Platt is believed to favor the candidacy of Philip Keck of Fulton County, though he has not yet said so.

State Committeeman William Barnes of Albany was at the Oriental Hotel yesterday with his brother, Thurlow Weed Barnes. He made light of any opposition to the regular candidates in his county, saying that when the men were nominated his disgruntled opponents would fall into line and support the straight ticket, no matter who was on it.

Ex-Police Commissioner Charles H. Murray, Congressman Lemuel Ely Quigg, and John Sabine Smith formed Mr. Platt's delegation from this city yesterday. Mr. Smith is said to have a candidate for the Republican nomination for the Senatorship in his district, for whom he is anxious to get Mr. Platt's support.

When the private conferences were at an end, the Republican statesmen sat out on the piazza of the hotel and fell to discussing Senator Hill's speech at Elmira on the excise law. It was argued that it was made for campaign purposes, so as to attract the liquor men in the cities without repelling the rural Democratic vote.

Hamilton Fish went over the ground of the Democratic caucus which had been called on the present excise law when it was before the Legislature in 1872, and argued that if Senator Hill wanted the Sunday-closing clause repealed it would have been done in accordance with his desire. The bill was drawn, Mr. Fish said, by the Statutory Revision Commissioners, and was, therefore, the work of the Democratic Party as a whole. On that party, therefore, the sole responsibility rested.

Bourke Cockran was at the Oriental Hotel yesterday, but he had nothing to say about politics.

J. Pierpont Morgan was another visitor at the hotel. He spent most of the day on the piazza with friends.

Rules for Benedictines, Sixteenth Century.

From The Quarterly Review.

In all seasons alike the monks rose from their beds at midnight and went into a cold church—think how terribly cold it must have been in the depth of Winter!—and there went through a service, or rather two services, matins and lauds, which were mostly sung, and lasted about an hour and a half. They then crept back to bed again. At 7 A. M. they again assembled in their church for prime, and at its close there was a short meeting in the chapter house for the ordinary business of the house, and specially its discipline. After that one of the monks, in priest's order, would, in his turn, celebrate our lady's mass, while others would be reading or talking in the cloister. At 9 A. M. came tierce, which was followed by high mass and sext. Dinner time was, in the fourteenth century, probably 11 or 11:30 o'clock, and during the meal some lesson would be read aloud.

After dinner came nones; and while most of the monks were engaged in that service, the Conversia, or lay brethren, and the monks who had in their turn served the others at dinner, sat down to their meal. Then came a short time set apart, if desired, for sleep, which was followed by active employment of different kinds, by study or recreation. Vespers were sung at 3 P. M. Supper was at 6, and was followed by a reading from some book of edification. At 7:30 came compline, and then at 8 the brethren went to the dormitory to sleep until they were aroused for matins. It was in the intervals of these stated studies that the officers of a Benedictine house transacted its manifold business, and the other brethren studied in the "carrella" or wrote and illuminated in the Scriptorium.

How a Man's Life Was Saved.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

The soldier is fed, clothed, and housed, and after the bill has been paid he starts with about sixpence in his pocket to spend as he likes after a day of not excessive work. An increase of pay means an increase in the sixpence and an increase in his drinking abilities. Do not cry out that I mean to run down the soldier; he does what other men do—as I do, as you do, so does the soldier. Work over, I turn into my club; I can talk to my friends around the billiard table over a glass of whisky. He turns into his club—the public—and talks to his friends around the bagatelle table, over a pot of beer. I am subject to no temptation to exceed; he is exposed to a great deal, and he does exceed.

The most wretched time in my life was during the Zulu campaign, (taken from the comfortable side of life;) it was a teetotal war, and I quenched my thirst with weak tea, but my spirit craved for companion spirits, and did not those smaller and weaker units crave as I did? But it was a time when crime among the soldiers was absent.

I met the regiment on its way out of the battle of Ulundi; the men were hot, weary, and covered with dust; a company passed, led by a Captain. He was of stout habit, and was suffering; he was, moreover, an especial friend, so I pulled out the flask of whisky I had carried in case of emergencies and gave him a drink. The poor fellow's eyes glistened as he pressed it to his lips, and he handed it back with a sigh of satisfaction, "Oh, Jack, you have saved my life!" There were 900 men in the regiment—which of them did not feel as that man felt?

HE WAS ONLY A GERMAN CLERK

NOT A RAG-AND-BONE DEALER, NOR A CAST-OFF-CLOTHES MAN.

Knew Sixteen Languages, but Could Get No Place, and Died When Others Died in Posts He Coveted.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

He was not a rag-and-bone dealer, or even a person who gave cash in return for cast-off clothing, jewelry, plate, and artificial teeth. He was simply a German clerk, who came to our shores armed with the following accomplishments: His own language, French, Spanish, Italian, Russian, Portuguese, Scotch, Hindustanee, Japanese, Irish, shorthand, Siamese, Welsh, typewriting, Chinese, Norwegian, Turkish, Manx, bookkeeping, and geometrical drawing. And he only wanted a pound a week—a shilling for each accomplishment.

Of course appearances go a long way when a man is looking for a situation nowadays, and dress, too, which was unfortunate for him, because, first, he stopped growing when he was five feet two inches; second, he suffered from a certain pinkness of the eyelids, brought on by over-study, while he was mastering foreign languages, (he used to say that Welsh cost him a "deffilish zdruggle";) third, he wore round his lower jaw a black fringe of hair, which stretched from the lobe of one ear to the lobe of the other, and no other hirsute adornment on his face; fourth, he did not know the English word "soap," and therefore could not buy any, with the result that his complexion suffered badly, and fifth, he insisted on wearing a frock coat which was three sizes too large for him, a broken down hat, which he bought in Petticoat Lane for fourpence; brown boots, (to match the hat,) no gloves, and a (once) white silk handkerchief in lieu of collar and tie.

He would have been a very gentlemanly-looking, polished man of the world had it not been for these drawbacks. As it was, he drove custom away from the restaurant which he frequented.

He came to England—he would have liked to come as a stowaway, but the steamboat people insisted on his traveling steerage at the very least—with the express purpose of obtaining a clerkship in some house of business. He took a back top attic near that salubrious metropolitan district—the Borough. The aristocracy sneered at his frock coat, and fourpenny hat, and even threw mud at them. But just to show how little he cared for such projectiles, he let the mud stay where it fell. This did not add to his appearance; the people he applied to drew his attention to this fact on several occasions.

There is a great newspaper in Fleet Street which kindly allows young Germans and others to consult its advertisement columns for nothing, if they like to enter the palatial ground floor of its offices for that purpose. Our hero took advantage of this kindness on every possible occasion, and with his penknife—which he picked up—used to extract such advertisements as suited his requirements, with great liberality. But when he endeavored to carry off the whole of the advertisement sheets at one fell swoop, the powers that were intervened, and, when he persisted, conducted him kindly but firmly to the pavement without. He was ejected with a very much firmness that he arrived in the middle of Fleet Street before he could stop himself, and in endeavoring to avoid a cab his hat fell off. The near wheel of the cab passed over the hat. Our friend picked it up, restored it as far as was possible to its original shape, and placed it on his head with a superior smile.

The first time he applied for a post he was unsuccessful. It was to a respectable corn factor's in Friday Street that he wended his way, having seen in the paper that the corn factor had a vacancy for a clerk who could write shorthand and possessed some knowledge of French and German, in his counting house. The corn factor's manager eyed the applicant with what, in the case of another man, would have simply been an expression of disgust, but he looked at our German friend with absolute abhorrence. Of course he had to ask him what his qualifications were.

"I know Zhermanfrengjshortandziameeswalshtybe—"

"My good Sir," interrupted the manager, sternly, "I have no doubt whatever that you are acquainted with German, French, shorthand, Siamese, Welsh, and typewriting, but we do like a man to have a respectable exterior. Why," he added, glaring at the black fringe, "you haven't shaved for months!"

"Zat," explained the applicant, running his hand proudly from lobe to lobe, "is my be-ard, Soor!"

The manager could not argue the point.

"I am afraid you will not suit us," he said. "Good morning."

The German did not intend to go, however, without making another effort. "I can speak Shinesenorwejantukkishbanks—"

Then an ex-guardsman, who lost his left arm in the Zulu war, placed his right hand on the applicant's frock-coat collar and deposited him on the lowest doorstep outside the front door. The applicant looked surprised, but said nothing. The ex-guardsman went and washed his hand.

But we do not intend to deal at length with our hero's application tours. He applied, altogether, for 200 different posts, but, in spite of the fact that he could speak sixteen languages, and was acquainted with shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping, and geometrical drawing, he quite failed to procure one of them. By way of paying his rent and keeping himself in bread and sausages, this accomplished limb of a great Fatherland, this distinguished manipulator of the keys of a typewriter, this talented stenographer, and this expert in geometrical draughtsmanship, held horses, collected cigar ends, and put in a little sandwich-man work when he was not otherwise occupied.

He lodged, as we have said, in the top back attic of a house near the Borough. The first floor of this noble mansion was tenanted by a friend of ours, a medical student, who lived here for economy's sake, and because it was near Guy's. Our friend one day informed us that he took a morbid, unholy interest in the accomplished German; he had a dreadful desire, he added, to dissect the same.

Our friend's unholy interest in the young German increasing, we proposed one night to "have him down" and see what he was made of. The diminutive maid servant was therefore dispatched to the top back attic with an invitation. We having previously ascertained that the foreigner was "out," and soon down came the would-be corn factor's assistant. He had evidently endeavored to smarten himself up by buttoning his frock coat, and sluicing his brown boots with a wet towel. He came in jauntily, and sat down on the edge of a chair near the door. Our hospitable friend plied him with a certain beverage which occasionally gets into the heads of Irishmen; he also gave him a pipe of some strong tobacco.

Although we addressed several questions to him, he did not speak. But he eyed a cigar end which we threw into the fire with mournful interest. We forgot, at the time, that the collecting of such things was a hobby of his. When a couple of hours had passed pleasantly, but (on his part) silently away, he rose, placed his pipe and glass (great scholars are always absent-minded) in his frock-coat pocket, advanced solemnly toward us, and observed: "I 'ave got sem hall ze vay from ze Beest!"

We looked astonished—very naturally—and so he proceeded to explain—"Hallzepeeplesoogotzebostsvijdidnotget!" Now, when a man speaks sixteen languages, it is not always easy to say which particular one he is making use of when you are perfectly sure that it is not that of England. So our friend said he would bet on it, and we gave him six guesses for his money, and he guessed Hindustanee, Japanese, Russian, Turkish, Manx, and Welsh. We made a list of his guesses, and then said to the visitor: "Are you speaking Hindustanee, Japanese, Russian, Turkish, Manx, or Welsh?"

He scowled fiercely, picked a cigarette end hastily out of the fender, and replied: "I 'ave speaking English. I said: 'Hall—ze—peoples—oo—got—ze—bosts—vij—I—did—not—get'—unnerstan'?"

We chuckled and collared the stakes, while the medical student remarked, gruffly: "He says he's got down on a list all the names of the people who got the posts which he applied for. Is he going to kill them, or only try and make friends of them in view of future vacancies in their places of business?"

Our visitor caught the remark. "Not keel," he explained; "no, zat would mean a 'anging—so." He tied his handkerchief round his throat tightly, and choked in a most revolting manner. "No, I do better than zat. I votch vether zey are hill or vell. Zen ven vun dies I go and get 'is bost. Zat is the only way to get a bost in London."

"Queer way of waiting to step into dead men's shoes," remarked the Guy's man.

"I votch most carefully," continued the German, pulling out half a dozen cigar ends and examining them with the air of a connoisseur. "I zee zum of zem every day, ven I am carrying my sandwich boards, and I know vor zertain"—he drew near and whispered it hoarsely—"two vill be dead bevor ze end of ze year. Vun 'as consumpshun and ze other 'art dizease. Vun is a long, pale shap, and ze other a big, vat man, vit a blue vace." He uttered a ghastly laugh, and concluded: "'E drinks zumthing 'orrible, and 'e'll get a vit vun or zese days vot'll carry 'im off!" He winked in a manner that made even the medical student's blood run cold—quite a new sensation with him—then bowed gracefully and shuffled out of the room, annexing a box of matches on the way.

"Well," said our friend, opening the window, "let's have some fresh air. That is the most dreadful man I have ever met—absolutely."

"He thinks we manage these things in a queer way in England," we remarked to our friend, who had put his head out of the window in order to inhale the (comparatively) fresh air which the breeze wafted his way from the region of the Borough; "and no doubt he fancies that the whole of those 200 successful applicants did the same kind of shadowing business before him, and so got their posts."

A fortnight passed away before we looked in again on our friend, whom we found deep in a standard work on vivisection. "He's been in to-night," was the student's first remark, "and seems to be in high feather. The consumptive man, he says, is getting rapidly worse. He can hardly drag himself along. Our German has also ascertained by some mysterious means that both the doomed men have wives and children—a piece of knowledge which gives him peculiar satisfaction."

"How long does he give them?" we inquired.

"The consumptive man three weeks, but he is uncertain about the other, who may go off at any time. This fact causes him much anxiety, as he wants to be in at the death."

"What a horrible little scoundrel! Would it not be better to poison him?"

"I'd do it with pleasure, but I don't believe poison would have any effect on his dried up carcass," he replied. "No, I'm afraid we must let him live, and meanwhile hope and trust that he will be run over by an omnibus, or," with a savage chuckle, "one of Pickford's vans."

Our friend was still in this pleasant frame of mind when we left him. As we took a little holiday before we saw him again, quite three weeks elapsed before we called on him.

"Well, how is the back top attic?"

"Queer. He has given up his sandwich-man work in order to watch the 'patients' more closely, and consequently does not earn any money at all."

We sat and talked till close on midnight. The last minutes of the day were just ebbing away when the door was suddenly flung open and the German entered, looking terribly excited.

"What's the matter?" we both exclaimed.

"'E 'as gone—zey 'ave gone; I 'ave two bosts to go to!" he yelled.

"What, are they dead?"

"Yase—yase—yase!" he shrieked, jumping up and down in his grim glee. "Ze consumptive vun died in 'is chair, and ze man wiz ze bad 'art tumbled down dead in a—vot d'you call 'im?—ah! a publikkouse. Zey 'ave both gone, gone, and I—" He stopped speaking, and turned ghastly pale. Then he staggered back, clutching the sideboard for support. "I shall 'ave vun of zare bosts ven I ably," he concluded, with a hollow laugh, in which there feebly lurked a note of triumph, possibly meant to indicate his superiority over us two poor miserable fellows, who hadn't got a "bost" between us.

"I'm afraid you are ill," said the student, getting up and stepping toward him.

But before he had gone three paces the German suddenly threw up his arms and fell to the floor, and lay there motionless. We rushed to his help, and did everything in our power to restore him, but our efforts were of little avail. His wretched span of life had run its course, and now, at the very hour when he fancied the affluence and ease appertaining to a pound a week seemed within his grasp, Grim Death laid his dread clutch upon him, and claimed him for the world of graves. After a time the blood ceased to flow from his lips, and he opened his eyes feebly. But already they were shrouded in the glaze that betokens the nearness of the end.

"I—will—abbly—to-morrow," he whispered, and smiled as his breath flickered away and left a poor little corpse on the shabby lodging-house sofa.

Saved His Train and Passengers.

From The Seattle Post-Intelligencer, Sept. 2.

A trainload of passengers near to death, and a cool-headed, heroic engineer, keeping a firm hand on the throttle, risking and almost losing his own life to save the lives of others, a derailed engine leaning helpless against an overhanging bank, a great charred log lying full across the rails, which it had torn up in its fall from the cliff overhead, and a crowd of passengers issuing from the coaches in the rear, ignorant at first of their danger or the cause of it, and thrilling with emotion only when they found the brave engineer lying wounded and almost unconscious by the side of his engine—this was the situation on the Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern Railroad late yesterday afternoon, about half way between the stations of Lake and Wayne, about twenty miles out from the city.

"We were running rather slowly," Engineer Gabriel said. "I had just told Anderson that I calculated we could make town in about an hour and twenty minutes, which for twenty-two miles was not going very fast. I did not notice anything amiss, until, just as we were rounding the curve, I saw the log not more than two car lengths ahead of us. I put on the air, and when I found the engine toppling over I jumped clear through the window, which in my cab always stands open. I did not strike against the window, but struck the ground in an awkward position, and fell back against something sharp and hard, I think one of the cross ties. For some time after I fell I was in a dazed condition, and it seemed to me as if nobody would ever come to relieve my agony and pull me up. At last some one came, and I have had a terrible jolting ever since. By the way," he added of his own accord, "did you ever notice that fully nine-tenths of the railroad accidents occur on Sunday?"

A Samoyed Feast.

From F. G. Jackson's "The Great Frozen Land."

"When I returned in the afternoon to the choom in a driving storm of sleet I found Vassili and his wife in great fettle. He had killed a deer in the morning, and they had been indulging in one of their big feeds. In fact, as I sledged up to the choom he and his wife were only just concluding a three hours' feast. Squatting on skins, they had a rough piece of plank in front of them on which lay the stomach of a reindeer. This was almost full of blood, drained from the deer—in fact, it formed their soup tureen. They each had a hind leg, on which some of the hide still remained, and, cutting off chunks of the meat, were dipping them in the crimson soup and then greedily swallowing the bonne bouche.

"As a fitting background to the picture, pieces of the carcass, still dripping with blood, hung all round the interior of the choom. On the ground were small, dark pools of blood, and my sleeping bag, though as well out of the way as the size of the interior would allow, was well sprinkled with the same natural dye. As they sat there grinning a welcome to me, with their cheeks and brows all smeared with gore, they looked for all the world like the blood-eating ghouls of one's childish fancy."

Cornerstone Laying in Bayonne.

BAYONNE, N. J., Sept. 8.—The cornerstone of the Bergen Point Baptist Church was laid yesterday by the pastor, the Rev. George E. Horr. This church society was organized Nov. 30, 1887, with twenty-two members.

The new church is to be at the southwest corner of West Fifth Street and Humphrey Avenue. It will be a frame structure, 56 by 90 feet, with a tower 60 feet high. The cost will be about $8,000.

A Practical Husband.

From Chambers's Journal.

Surely the Monmouthshire man who caused his wife's wedding ring to be inscribed, "If thee doesn't work, thee shasn't eat," was determined that there should be no mistake in what he required in a wife; the only wonder is how any woman could be induced to marry him with such a threat before her eyes. The exact date of this ring is not known, but it is previous to the eighteenth century.

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TWENTY-FIVE PERSONS HURT

Details of the Railroad Wreck near Monmouth, Kansas — Train Went Through a Bridge.

MONMOUTH, Kan., Sept. 8.—There were twenty-five persons hurt in the wreck of the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis passenger train near Monmouth yesterday afternoon, several seriously. As the train neared the bridge over Indian Creek, one mile west of Monmouth, an axle on the rear coach broke, and when the train had reached the bridge the baggage car tipped and crashed into the side timbers of the bridge.

The structure gave way, and the entire bridge pitched into the creek, twenty feet below. The stream had been swollen by the recent heavy rains. The baggage car fell first, and the front coach fell partially over it, thus preventing the passengers from being drowned.

After the train had fallen over, those slightly hurt broke open the windows in the side of the car uppermost, and so extricated themselves. They then pulled out the women and wounded men.

Among those seriously hurt are:

BETSFORD, Mrs., and child, Cherryvale, Kan.
BLACKMAN, ROBERT.
BRAY, J. W., Parsons, Kan., cut about head.
CRANDALL, J. E., Superintendent Kansas and Texas Coal Company.
EMERSON, GEORGE, conductor.
GRAYSON, JAMES, Pittsburg, Kan.; two ribs broken.
HARMON, PATRICK, engineer.
HARPER, Mrs., Parsons, Kan.
MORSE, Mrs. N., Webb City, Mo.
MORRIS, ——, brakeman, Cherryvale, Kan.; recovery doubtful.
OLIVER, Mrs., Pittsburg, Kan.; an elderly woman.; heart trouble; so shocked that her condition is critical.
STOWORTH, Mrs. E., Webb City, Mo.
UNKNOWN MINER from Webb City, Mo.; arm fractured.

The company's surgeons were sent from Fort Scott, and every attention was given to the injured ones.

HEROIC ATTEMPTS TO RECLAIM AN IDIOT

Large Pieces Cut from the Skull of a Two-Year-Old Child.

From The Boston Traveler.

The little surgical world in Boston is deeply interested in an operation which was performed early in the Summer at the Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital, and whose results have just reached a practical culmination.

It was an operation whose outcome will mean much or little to humanity.

The case in question is that of a child whose head formation at birth precluded all idea of brain growth. At two and a half years of age he was an infant in all but growth of body. He was a pretty child, well formed, with the exception of the head, which came to a point at the top.

For two years the parents of the child, who live in Salem, waited for nature to correct her mistake, but were told, when advice was asked, that nothing but a surgical operation could effect a change, and the beneficial results of that were doubtful.

But it was a chance, and the parents took it. The child was conveyed to the hospital and placed in

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INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

	Page.		Page.
Amusements	7	Hotels	7
Apartments To Let	12	Instruction	7
Autumn Resorts	7	Law Schools	7
Bicycles	6	Legal Notices	12
Boarders Wanted	7	Marriages	5
City Flats To Let	12	Meetings and Elections	11
City Houses To Let	12	New Publications	6
City Items	5	Proposals	7
City Real Estate For Sale	12	Public Notices	12
County Election Notices	12	Referees' Notices	12
Country Real Estate For Sale	12	Situations Wanted	6
Deaths	5	Special Business Notices	5
Dividends	11	Stables To Let	12
Financial	11	Summer Resorts	7
Furnished Rooms	7	Surrogate Notices	12
Help Wanted	6	The Turf	6
Horses, Carriages, &c.	7	Travelers' Guide	10
		Unfurnished Rooms	7

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—The Chieftain.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:00—The Sporting Duchess.
AMERICAN, 8th Av-42d St—8:00—The Great Diamond Robbery.
BROADWAY, Broadway-40th St—8:00—Princess Bonnie.
CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:15—The Merry World.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—Le Collier de la Reine.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Wax Works: Grand Concerts.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:00—The City of Pleasure.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:00—In Old Kentucky.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Trilby.
GARRICK, 35th St-Herald Square—8:30—A Man with a Past.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 8th Av-23d St—8:00—Faust.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—Louis XI.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy.
HOYT'S, Broadway-24th St—8:30—Lost—24 Hours, and The Littlest Girl.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:00—The Prisoner of Zenda.
MANHATTAN BEACH—8:30 and 7:10—Kerker's Orchestra. 9:00—1492.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Fleur-de-Lis.
PASTOR'S, 14th St-3d Av—8:00—Vaudeville. Matinée.
POLO GROUNDS, 8th Av-157th St—3:45—New-York vs. Cincinnati.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE, 58th St-Lexington, 3d Avs—Noon to 12 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:15—The Capitol.
SULZER'S HARLEM RIVER PARK, 2d Av-129th St—Conostatter Harvest Home Festival.

BULLETIN OF TO-DAY'S NEWS.

Page 1
A Bad Odor in Purdy's.
New-York's Neglected Annex.
A Fatal Coaching Accident.
The Yachts at Bay Ridge.
Brutal Murder in Colombia.
New Cabinet for Peru.
Walked Out of Tombs Court.
Superintendent Aldridge Ill at Albany.
Threatened by Angry Sioux.
Fell Dead at a Wedding.
Killed by a Dynamite Explosion.

Page 2
Associated Press Blunders.
News of the Summer Resorts.
Destructive Storm in Kansas.
No Doubt of Allen's Capture.
Serious Charge Against a Surgeon.
Stole to Furnish a Home.

Page 3
Democratic Harmony in Steuben.
Leaders Consult Platt.
Harvest Home Festival Inaugurated.

Page 5
Emperor William and the Socialists.
Cardinal Gibbons on Europe.
The Mission Riots in China.
Death and Disorder at Corona.

Page 6
Features of the Grand Circuit.
Bicyclists to Race at Springfield.
A Memorial of Father Sheehy.
Two Women Arrested for Shoplifting.

Page 7
Suffolk County's Oldest Man.

Page 8
It Was Nearly a Model Sunday.
A Talk with Dr. Forbes Winslow.
Mrs. Fleming at Divine Service.
Government Exhibits at Atlanta.
South to Welcome the G. A. R.

Page 9
Our Neutrality Laws.
The Ship Canal Project.
State Political Gossip.
Dr. Talmage's Sermon.
A Light Cotton Crop.
Subways for Chicago Railroads.
Troubles in the Seventy-first.

Page 10
Return of the Rev. Mr. Lloyd.
The Navy and Diplomacy.
Marine Intelligence.

Page 11
The Financial Markets.
Court Calendars.

Page 12
Counterfeiter Bradford May Confess.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer, which is placed on the face of The Times Building opposite the Franklin Statue, six feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1894.	Times 1895.	Times 1895.
3 A. M.	70	69	71
6 A. M.	71	69	71
9 A. M.	74	72	74
12 M.	75	80	77
4 P. M.	72	83	80
6 P. M.	73	81	78
9 P. M.	74	74	74
12 P. M.	72	71	71

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....74.50
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....74.90
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....74.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....69.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 7, Column 3.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 9, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

WHAT IS NEUTRALITY?

Much confusion prevails in the public mind as to the duties and rights of the citizens and residents of this country under the laws which regulate international neutrality, and there has been a tendency in certain directions to criticise the action of the Administration in connection with the present Cuban revolution.

The Times publishes in another column a communication which gives a comprehensive review of the neutrality law of this country and of the interpretations which it has received in practice. It is interesting to note that some of the latest and most important decisions which tend to fix the construction of the law arose from the purchase of arms and the attempt to transport them for insurgents against the established Government of a republic with which we were at peace.

The episode of the Chilean revolution, and more especially of the Itata, is still fresh in the minds of the American people. It will be remembered that the insurgents against the Government of President Balmaceda, in Chile, sent an agent to this country, a Mr. Trumbull, for the purchase of arms and ammunition, and in due time dispatched the steamer Itata—not a war vessel, but a transport in the service of the insurrectionary forces—to the harbor of San Diego, in California, for the purpose of receiving the arms and ammunition and transporting them to the insurgents. In consequence of this, Mr. Trumbull was arrested and the Itata was pursued down the west coast of North and South America by the United States war vessel Charleston, and, although she was not overtaken by the American man-of-war, the arms were ultimately and voluntarily surrendered to the United States by the Chilean insurgents. Both cases were argued in the United States court and decided against the United States, the language of the decisions being very clear, to the effect that Mr. Trumbull had a perfect right to purchase the arms and the Itata to receive and transport them.

The decisions to the present time seem to establish the right on the part of American citizens or residents in this country to sell, transport, and deliver arms, ammunition, or vessels to belligerents or insurgents, as well as the right on the part of any belligerents or insurgents to come here and purchase, ship, and transport arms, ammunition, or vessels, provided, however, that the vessel is not an armed one, intended itself to wage war, and provided no expedition is prepared or formed to start from this country to carry on hostilities, the right of trade in war material being only limited by the risk of capture within the jurisdiction of the contending parties. The decisions have gone so far as to declare that the carrying of arms and ammunition to a vessel being armed for war purposes, but outside of the jurisdiction of the United States, is not against the statutes.

What the duties of a neutral Government are is stated in clear words in the first rule laid down by the Geneva Tribunal, namely: "To use due diligence to prevent the fitting out, arming, or equipping within its jurisdiction of any vessel which it has reasonable grounds to believe is intended to cruise or carry on war against a power with which it is at peace, and also to use like diligence to prevent the departure from any jurisdiction of any vessel intended to cruise or carry on war as above, such vessel having been specially adapted, in whole or in part, within such jurisdiction to warlike uses." And like diligence is expected from a Government as regards armed expeditions organized within its jurisdiction for warlike purposes. The difficulty of the Government's task lies in determining what constitutes a violation of the statutes, and in doing so it is bound to exercise its discretion and fair judgment, leaning rather to the side of extreme care than to that of carelessness.

That the present Administration has shown a firm determination to live up strictly to its obligations as a neutral and to place its position in that respect beyond question should be a matter for congratulation to all sober-minded citizens, not the least, perhaps, to those among us (probably the great majority) who sympathize with Cuba, as they realize that the country can expect an equally firm determination from its Government to maintain the full exercise of the rights of its citizens and of all who have sought residence or trade within our borders.

SENATOR HILL ON PERSONAL LIBERTY.

The spirit in which Senator Hill presented the liquor question to his old political associates in Elmira on Saturday night was neither fair nor judicious, though his view of the probable best policy as to the question is entitled to respect. It has become plain enough that the law regulating—or intended to regulate—the sale of liquor in this State not only excites strong opposition in certain cities, but is most imperfectly and partially administered in some of these cities. It is equally plain that the conditions are so various and popular sentiment so different in the several communities that the general principle of "local option" must be accepted as sound and just. In advocating that principle Mr. Hill is clearly within his right as a political leader, and is on the right track. Even as to this, however, it must be borne in mind that the application of the principle is not a simple matter, and a man of Mr. Hill's experience as a legislator and of his authority as a politician ought to be ready to present a somewhat clearer statement than he presents of the policy he proposes. "Each city, village, and town," he says, with local option, "could determine for itself, through its regularly constituted authorities or otherwise, not only whether any licenses should be granted, but the terms and regulations thereof, for Sundays as well as week days." That is a pretty sweeping proposition. It is by no means certain that it would work well, and still less certain that the majority of the voters of this State would give their representatives in the Legislature authority to embody it in law.

We are not so convinced as Mr. Hill appears to be that the Democratic Party can carry the State on the issue of local option, if local option is to embrace absolute freedom for the liquor traffic at all times in the cities where a majority can be obtained for such freedom. And we are entirely sure that Mr. Hill does not improve the chances of victory by such bitter and extravagant attacks as he made on the New-York Police Commission at Elmira on Saturday. Mr. Hill's mental picture of the commission does not correspond to the facts, and, what is quite as important to him as a politician, it does not correspond to the general popular view of the facts where the commission is best known. The Commissioners are not looked upon by any considerable number even of Democrats here as "sneaks" or "bigots" or "fanatics," or as "desiring to make a sensation" or as trying "to make political capital." Nor, to go further back, is the election of last year regarded as a "wave of bogus reform." The Senator ought to know that it is not safe for a politician to show so much and such bad temper as this railing indicates. If he feels it, he should conceal it. If he cannot conceal it, he should avoid public utterance until he has had time to overcome it. It does neither him nor his party any good, and may do much harm to both. Nor is it prudent at this time to assume that the administration of the police, the excise, and the minor judiciary under Tammany rule was not marked by favoritism and political blackmail and direct corruption. That is the worst possible tack to start out on with any hope of securing a Democratic victory in New-York.

In politics it is always best to look facts in the face and to shape a party's course with reference to the future rather than with reference to the past. Now, among the most obvious of facts in the present situation there are two which Senator Hill stubbornly ignores. One is the very strong and general feeling throughout the State, possibly among a majority of the voters, against any considerable loosening of the restrictions on the liquor traffic; the other is the undoubted conviction on the part of a large majority of the voters of the State that Tammany rule in New-York was bad and corrupt. It is not worth while, in preparing for the campaign this year, to butt head down against these two facts. This is practically what Senator Hill does and proposes that his party shall do. He does not confine himself to the advocacy of local option, for which there are sound arguments, but defends the policy of Tammany as to liquor selling. The inference is likely to be drawn that that is the policy which he would be willing to see restored through local option. If he manages to give that impression generally and his party is guided by him in the same direction, there will be very little chance for local option or for Democratic victory this year.

TRAINING SHIPS FOR CADETS.

The announcement that Secretary Herbert is in favor of making canvas the principal, if not the entire, propelling power of the new training ships proposed for the Naval Academy has naturally caused a good deal of discussion. That the advance of ship building and handling is toward the complete abolition of spars and sails is not to be denied. Already the great Atlantic liners carry masts which serve no practical purpose beyond spreading canvas to steady the ships in a rolling sea, and it cannot be doubted that naval architects are waiting only for the time when the total breakdown of steam machinery shall be out of the question. When that time comes, sails and spars will surely disappear from vessels engaged in the transoceanic passenger trade.

But the conditions which govern vessels running on regular routes and on schedule time do not prevail in the navy. The question which naturally confronts Secretary Herbert is, How far away is the time when sail power will be abolished in the navy? There are some authorities in favor of its immediate abolition, but they are not numerous enough nor sufficiently influential to carry their point. It is likely that for the lighter cruisers sail will be regarded as a useful auxiliary for some years to come. When winds are favorable and there is no necessity for high speed sail is an economical mode of propulsion, and it is frequently used on our cruisers at the present time.

If, therefore, there were no other reason for preserving it, this one would be a sufficient support for Secretary Herbert's position. But it is generally conceded among seafaring men that a thorough knowledge of the handling of vessels under sail is a vital part of a seaman's education. From the experience thus gained he comes to a complete understanding of the action of wind and wave and becomes a master of those resources of his craft which are most needed in times of emergency. No man needs a more thorough sea schooling than a naval officer, and it would be a hazardous step to eliminate from his curriculum the study of the handling of vessels under sail.

But he needs equally to know all about handling vessels under steam alone, and it is a well-known fact that here different conditions prevail. It seems, therefore, that the most satisfactory plan would be to have two training ships, one a fully rigged sailing ship, with auxiliary engine of moderate power, and the other a fast twin-screw steamer, in which the cadet might become familiar with the steaming conditions of a modern warship. This looks like an expensive plan, but it need not be so, for the auxiliary sailing ship at least would be of moderate cost. Expense, however, should not stand in the way of giving our naval cadets a thorough training in seamanship. They get none too much as it is, and the loss of a single cruiser through poor seamanship would cost the country as much as the construction of the training vessels.

WILLIAM HENRY HURLBERT.

Nobody who knew William Henry Hurlbert can fail to receive from the announcement of his death in Italy a feeling of immense compassion and a new sense of the tragedy of human life. Of course, it is not the trite fact of mortality that is thus impressive. It is the fact that a man whom many of his survivors are ready to describe as the most brilliant man they ever knew, and not a few, of either sex, as the most winning, should not have won anything like the career that seemed to be open to him, should not indeed have won what can fairly be called a career at all, and should have closed an undistinguished life of nearly seventy years in exile and in dishonor.

But really this tragedy, composed, like all other tragedies, of "fate and of one's own deservings," had in the mixture of these ingredients more than is usual of the latter and less of the former. It was, one is inclined to say, because he could have done anything that he did nothing, nothing worthy of his powers. One book that is out of print and that was little more than a gush of youthful emotion, two others that are manifestly pieces of political hack work, such as in the last century were produced by hungry pamphleteers, and that encounter in this the leers of a less respectful generation; these are the only memorials that are left of one of the quickest, most alert, and most versatile intelligences of his time. The comparison between him and the late George William Curtis is especially instructive. They were almost exactly contemporaries, both men of strong social inclinations and of high social qualifications, and both passionately addicted to the pursuit of literary excellence. Probably no one who knew them both would hesitate to give the less known man the palm for intellectual endowment and intellectual equipment, and certainly for specifically literary gifts.

But the one carefully "cultivated his garden." He was identified with generous causes and noble aspirations, and he died lamented by all of the generous and aspiring among his countrymen. The other was identified with nothing in his riper years, though in his youth he was an ardent Unitarian and an ardent Abolitionist. He frittered away his extraordinary endowment in a succession of journalistic tours de force, and to the larger public which knew and honored and lamented George William Curtis the death of William Henry Hurlbert will merely and vaguely recall the fact that he was mixed up in a shady lawsuit in London and that he spent his last years a fugitive from British justice.

It remains true that the tours de force were of an astonishing dexterity. In quickness of apprehension and retentiveness of memory nobody, not even of the most famous, was Mr. Hurlbert's superior. When he betook himself to journalism he became to his coadjutors a marvel and a portent. He delighted in intellectual feats as an athlete delights in physical feats, and that without thought of any audience. It is related how he had written a four-column obituary notice, stuffed with dates and figures, without looking at a book of reference or a memorandum. A favorite exercise of his, purely for his own amusement, as a juggler keeps three or four balls in the air, or a chess player plays half a dozen simultaneous games blindfolded, was to write two, or sometimes three, articles at once, doing a page of each in turn. This feat, upon a very famous occasion and in the columns of this newspaper, he attempted and failed in because the conditions were not favorable. He made upon every one who met him the impression of an astonishing and unique personality, of a man who could do and be whatever he chose. But he never really chose to be or to do anything in particular. He was completely the slave of his own whims and caprices. The incident is entirely characteristic that is related of his absenting himself from a Harvard celebration in which he was the poet, to the great scandal of everybody concerned, because he resented the hat worn by the orator. Equally characterizing is the remark made by one who knew him well, who was asked, at the time of the trial in London, whether he thought Hurlbert capable of deliberate villainy, and who answered: "No, not so much because I think him incapable of villainy as because I think him incapable of deliberation." He did, as we have said, nothing really worthy of his powers, but the personal impression he made upon his personal acquaintances will abide with them as that of a man literally "egregious," very clearly distinguished from the herd of men, an unquestionably striking and interesting person.

Señor Muruaga, who uttered many silly and not a few outrageously false statements in relation to international affairs while he was Spain's representative at Washington, and who finally made himself so obnoxious that the State Department was forced to take measures that resulted in ridding this country of his bodily presence, has turned up in Madrid, sound in wind and limb—particulaly in wind—and is again hard at work with his tireless jaw. Mingled with his usual ravings against America and Americans, there are now to be heard denunciations of his own Government for yielding to "an abuse of strength" on the part of United States, and for apologizing, instead of fighting, when asked to explain why the Conde de Venadito fired upon the Alliança. With enthusiasm in no wise diminished by his recent humiliating experience, the ex-Minister still declares that the Spanish gunboat's commander did exactly right as regards the Columbian Line steamer, says that his Government disgraced itself by not backing up that noble hero instead of repudiating his act, and rehearses all the old charges against Capt. Crossman, adding to them, just as a guarantee of good faith, some new ones, to the effect that not only was the Alliança loaded deep with arms, ammunition, and rebels, when off Cape Mayal, but that her Captain has been in that wicked business, and no other, ever since he was weaned. All this Señor Muruaga backs up by the testimony of an impossible French Count, named Hobkirk, who says he was on the Alliança when the cannon balls were flying, and who reveals the dreadful fact that Capt. Crossman even then threatened to report the incident just as soon as he reached an American port. No wonder the Spanish press is wildly indignant at learning these things, and "violently attacks the United States Government." This is all very amusing, particularly the violent attacks, of which it is to be hoped that the Madrid cables may keep us fully informed. Any oversight or neglect to do so would leave this country in the somewhat singular position of being the object of assaults of which it knew nothing.

It is a great pity that "to the manor born" is a phrase that means nothing, and one that could by no exercise of ingenuity be made to mean anything. Otherwise, there would be a faint possibility that some writer of prominence enough to be quotable might take compassion on the poor fellows who have an irresistible mania for employing those four words, with or without inverted commas, about once in every half column they produce. He might, by inserting the expression in a line of verse or prose, give the victims of this mental malady a sort of excuse or means of justification. Of course, there is no hope that the manor-maniacs will ever buy a copy of Shakespeare and find out for themselves what that once well-known and often-read author really said, or that they will attend a performance of "Hamlet" and hear the line correctly uttered. Even if they did either or both these unusual things, it would make no difference. Attention has been called to the matter innumerable times without producing the slightest effect. The manner to which the folks in question were born was that of writing "manor" in place of "manner," and unlike the Danish Prince, who could drink or let it alone, though a native where letting it alone was not in fashion, they must forever and incessantly follow a custom infinitely more honored in the breach than the observance. They should, therefore, be the objects of sympathy rather than of sarcasm or anger, even on the part of people on whom a misquotation produces the effect a red cloak has on a bull after he has been successfully treated for anerythropsia.

An English View of California.

From The National Review.

While California is not the "poor man's paradise" which it is often represented to be, it is in many respects a good country, and there are many good people in it. One would naturally imagine that in a country of such extended area, with a population less than that of Chicago, a man willing to work should have no difficulty in getting employment, but there is no State in the Union in which the labor market is more congested, and it is far easier to get steady, continuous employment in Chicago than in California. Living, however, is cheap in California, and the luxuries of life are abundant. That some parts of the State produce fruit with extraordinary luxuriance is beyond doubt, but the means of marketing the fruit are so inadequate that the farmers can scarcely make ends meet. The fruit industry has been overdone, and the supply is greater than the demand.

The country has been overboomed, and is suffering from the reaction which follows that artificial mode of stimulation. The small farmers have found out to their cost that they have paid exorbitant prices for their land. From the outside world they conceal their troubles, for they live in hope of selling out to a new-comer and getting their money back. Thousands of families, many of them English, have been induced to stake their all in fruit farming. The bulk of them own their farms, subject to mortgages, and, as everything is for sale in California, and the buyers are few and far between, they are chained to the soil.

A more intelligent and industrious class of people it would be difficult to find anywhere. But they are a struggling class. The industry they have taken up has not turned out as they were made to believe it would turn out. Many of them are in deep water, and their mortgages oppress them like a nightmare. If financial disaster should overtake them as a class, as it threatens to do, the calamity would be almost irretrievable, for, in an agricultural country like California, it is the farmers that extract the wealth from the soil, and that are really the backbone of the State.

Distributors in South America.

Peddlers were once the sole distributors of European commodities through South America. They met with free hospitality and assistance from the Indians, and a cordial welcome everywhere. Making Panama their base, they went by sea to Payta, and traveled thence overland through Caximalla or Truxillo to Lima, whence they would return by sea to Panama, and so round again. In "Koster's Travels in Brazil" (1816) we hear of the speedy doubling of the population of one village, Mamanguape, because its situation made it a convenient station between Guiana and Rio Grande for the traveling peddlers, who are described as the great instruments of civilization, of advance in material comfort and moral refinement, and as a useful, industrious, and generally honest set of men.

The mode of trade was generally the primitive one of barter; and, though it was sometimes a year before the property could be turned over, the profits amounted to two or three hundred per cent. Bolingbroke's "Voyage to the Demerary" (1808) gives similar testimony to the important services rendered by the itinerant storekeepers in Guiana, and to the cordial welcome they everywhere received.

CONGRESS AND THE GOLD

Legislation Needed to Preserve the Reserve Intact.

THE ALTERNATIVE A BOND ISSUE

Republican Leaders Must Determine Which It Shall Be—A Question of Patriotism and Partisanship.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The Republican leaders in Congress may find it in their power to compel another issue of bonds next Winter if they care to assume the responsibility. The question is essentially one of time. It seems probable that a bond issue will be required when the season of gold exports sets in, unless the currency laws shall have been changed in the meantime so as to provide for the retirement of the greenbacks or for some control over their constant reissue by the Secretary of the Treasury. A bill of a few lines authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue temporary certificates of indebtedness to meet deficits in the revenue in his discretion up to fixed maximum would enable the Secretary to lock up greenbacks and contract the redundant circulation in New-York.

Such a bill could be put through the House within three days after the appointment of the committees if Speaker Reed should say the word. It might be delayed in the Senate, but the House then would be free of responsibility. Intentional delay, on the other hand, upon the ground that time was needed for consideration, probably would compel the Administration to invite bids for a new issue of bonds. The essential question for the Republican managers will be whether they can make capital enough out of the unpopularity of a bond issue to offset the blame which might fall upon them for deliberately refusing to comply with the recommendation of the President to strengthen the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Republicans are not unlikely to attempt a diversion by offering the President some different cure for the gold exports from that which he recommends. They steadily have insisted that what the Treasury needed was revenue, rather than gold. It looked early in the Summer as if their claim of the insufficiency of the revenue under the new tariff law would be justified partially after the overthrow of the income tax and the fall in the price of sugar. The revenue from other sources has been increasing so rapidly, however, that the deficit for the present year apparently will be but a trifle, and will not justify new taxation.

The receipts for July and August were about $29,000,000 per month, and the first seven days of September, including two holidays, have shown receipts of $6,500,000. If this rate of receipts shall be continued, September will show the same aggregate as August, and will show an excess of receipts over expenditures. Average monthly receipts of $29,000,000 will afford a revenue of $348,000,000 for the fiscal year, and leave a deficit of only $11,000,000. This would be too trifling to justify new taxation in view of the fact that there was a general balance at the beginning of the year of $195,240,153. It is not unlikely that the receipts will be larger next Winter than the figure they recently have reached, and that no deficit whatever will exist at the end of the fiscal year. This situation will relieve the Administration of some embarrassment, for it will justify Secretary Carlisle in adhering to his position of last Winter, that receipts under the new tariff will be adequate for the ordinary necessities of the Treasury.

Perhaps the most embarrassing alternative which the Republicans in Congress could present to President Cleveland would be whether to sign or veto a bill which combined an undesirable increase of taxation with authority to retire the greenbacks. The President and Secretary Carlisle both would like to see the greenbacks retired, either in mass or in small monthly driblets. It is hardly likely that any proposition to retire them boldly by an issue of gold bonds could pass Congress. The silver extremists in the Senate would keep such a proposition hung up there, even if it could be whipped through the House by the iron gavel of Speaker Reed. The proposition to issue temporary certificates of indebtedness is simply a means of retiring the greenbacks temporarily when the currency becomes redundant. Such certificates would not circulate as currency if they bore interest, although they might be employed in bank reserves and in Clearing-House settlements in times of stringency. Their issue in discharge of obligations of the Government would enable the Secretary of the Treasury to hold all greenbacks and other forms of currency which should come into the Treasury to the amount of the certificates which were put in their place.

If this plan shall be recommended by the Administration, it will be simply as a makeshift, intended to give the Secretary of the Treasury some power to deal with existing conditions, and not as a permanent settlement of the currency problem. Several prominent officials of the Government favored such a measure last Winter because of its simplicity, and they favored also giving authority to the Secretary of the Treasury to refuse to pay out greenbacks, if he thought proper, except for gold.

The President and Secretary Carlisle have not abandoned their opposition to the existing system of Government paper money, nor their belief in the wisdom of a banking currency. They have little hope, however, of intelligent action on this subject from a Republican Congress. Republican politicians cling so stubbornly to the conception that the greenback is "the best currency ever possessed by any country," and that it is "a blood-stained heritage of the war," which it would be a sacrilege to change, that nothing is expected from them in the way of scientific legislation until the process of popular education shall have advanced further, and the opinion of the leaders of the business and banking community shall have made itself more clearly felt. If much space is devoted to the recommendation of a banking currency in the message of the President, and the report of the Secretary next December, it will be for the purpose of keeping the issue clearly before the people rather than with the expectation of immediate results.

It is felt to be necessary in the meantime to take temporary measures to protect the gold reserve unless a more impressive object lesson than most Americans care to see is to be afforded of the evils of the existing currency system by the persistent depletion of the Treasury gold and continued uneasiness regarding the financial future of the country.

Bancroft, Bratoft, Calcraft.

From The Cornhill Magazine.

Among our modern surnames, Toft and Croft are but fairly well represented. Burghman, or Burman, is a good, old English name, recorded in the "Hundred Rolls"; and one such Burman, no doubt, gave his patronymic to some upland toft, which was thenceforth known among his neighbors as Burmantoft. From that village, in turn, sprang a family of Burmantofts, and from them, once more, comes the name of the fantastic Burmantoft pottery, (which reminds me incidentally that when dealing with thorpes I forgot Linthorpe.) I have once met with a person named Eastoft, and have seen Bratoft over a shop door in America, but, on the whole, tofts cannot compare with thorpes as producers of patronymics. Crofts are far commoner in surnames, however. Meadowcroft is perhaps the most poetical form, but Rycroft and Ashcroft also occur, the last being borne at present as a Christian name by a distinguished critic. The Allcrofts are a mighty firm of glovers. The name of Bancroft is not unknown to theatregoers, and Canon Bardsley explains it as meaning really beancroft. Berecroft, in like manner, is equivalent to barleycroft.

An Englishman named Moorcroft was the first European to explore Tibet. North Country forms tend rather toward the North Country variant craft. A gentleman of the name of Calcraft, it may be remembered, long held a lucrative position of trust and responsibility under her Majesty's Government—in point of fact, he was the common hangman. Hay in old English signifies a hedge, and Haycraft is therefore just the hedged croft or fenced inclosure. What Crancroft means I cannot conjecture. Croft and Craft are themselves surnames, like Thorpe, though of somewhat less frequent occurrence; the plural form Crofts is not wholly unknown, and I have met with Croftman. Crofter, as a surname, on the other hand, has never happened to pass my way, but, as the word itself is of tolerably old standing, even in print, some of my readers may have been more fortunate in scraping acquaintance with it.

GERMANS TO TRY PRESSURE

Officers of the Union Express Their Views on Excise Law at a Picnic in Ulmer Park.

The German-American Reform Union held a social gathering yesterday in Ulmer Park. Four thousand tickets were sold by Saturday morning, and about 5,000 persons passed through the gates before the close of the day.

Sheriff Tamsen, who is one of the prominent members of the union, arrived at 4:30, and was received with cheers. The men present talked politics all the afternoon, and politics of only one kind. Everything at the next election was to be made subordinate to the liberalizing of the Sunday law on the excise question.

Secretary Lewenstein said to a reporter for The New-York Times that nothing had yet been decided as to the attitude of the union toward Tammany Hall.

As far as he could learn, the members of the union were sorry that they were compelled to detach themselves from the reform movement, but the leaders had no influence over their followers in the matter.

They would not be deterred from joining with Tammany Hall by mere shouting. If the excise issue had not been raised, he was confident that they would all have been found supporting a union ticket against Tammany Hall next Fall.

As it was, he believed that Tammany was anxious to get their support, and stood ready to give them at least one prominent place on the county ticket in return for it.

Vice President Weil, who stood alongside Secretary Lewenstein, concurred with him in these views.

Sheriff Tamsen, after talking with other leaders in the organization, said to the reporter that he believed the union would divide its action on the county ticket from its action on the legislative ticket. Every candidate for either Senate or Assembly of both the great political parties would be asked to declare his opinion on the Sunday excise law, and then the members of the union would give their support to the candidate whose views coincided most nearly with theirs, whether he was the Republican or the Democratic nominee.

Mr. Tamsen said that no conclusion had yet been reached in regard to the county ticket. Last year he had the German names on the registered list of voters counted and found that there were 93,000 of them. The German vote in this city was at least 50,000, and would be cast as a unit for more liberal Sunday laws.

The Sheriff explained his own position. He was elected on a reform ticket, and had made his appointments in accordance with the views of those who had put him into office. Yet, he was bound to stick by his friends in the German Reform Union, as they had stuck by him. So, no matter where the action of this body led him, he would not make any changes in the personnel of his office.

Mr. Tamsen said that Germans of all classes were furious at the severity of the Justices of Special Sessions in sending respectable men to jail for violating the excise law. The action of the Republicans at the meeting of State clubs showed how little was to be expected from that party if left to its own devices. The Germans were determined to try what pressure would do toward giving them more liberal Sunday laws regardless of party affiliations.

The resignation of Theodore Sutro from the union was discussed by the Vice President and Secretary, and they agreed that even before he wrote his letter praising Mayor Strong he could not have got ten votes for re-election. After he had written the letter he might not have had five votes had he stood.

There was plenty of Rhine wine, beer, dancing, and music at the gathering, and Sheriff Tamsen made a speech reminding Germans haw they had stood together at Sedan, and that they should stand together for victory now.

WHERE BUFFALO FISH GROW BIG

Found in Great Numbers in the Ohio River.

The Captain of an Ohio River side-wheel steamboat, who is on East for a pleasure trip, is staying at a big Long Island hotel. He was regaling a circle of enthusiastic anglers the other evening with accounts of some of the Ohio fish and fishing.

"But the best, most honest, faithful all the year 'roun', fair weather an' foul fellow is our buffalo fish," he said. "He never declines any particular sort of food just because it ain't seasoned to suit his taste, and he is no respecter of persons. The darky pickaninny with his cane pole, cotton-cord line and cheap hook is every bit as good company for him as a million-dollar tobacco planter with a split bamboo. There are three different species, or races, of the big river suckers, or buffalo fish. There are, besides, numerous smaller, poorer fish, like the red horse and black suckers, but those are only small fry. The book writers call these varieties I. bubulus, I. urus, and I. cyprinella, and what the deuce the "I" stands for I don't know, unless its ignoramus, for those are an awful stupid fish, in spite of their good points.

"They are found in the deeper river channels of the Mississippi, Missouri and Ohio, and smaller tributary branches. They hang out in the same sort of places that the river catfish and gudgeons do. The average weight is about six or eight pounds, but they are frequently captured weighing twenty pounds, and now and then one of thirty pounds reaches the market. Like all of their kind, they are bottom feeders and spend their lives nosing in the mud. They eat crayfish, fresh-water shrimps, helgramites, caddis-grubs and fresh-water clams and mussels. Of course, they can only eat the young of the latter, but of these they make many a fat meal, cracking the thin shells easily with their rubbery jaws. They do not differ much in flavor from the common river suckers of the East, being muddy and coarse and strong, and, worst of all, full of bones. Nevertheless, they are a staple article of food in the Ohio valley, and more of them is sold than of any other three fish put together. In the larger river towns the fishermen drive big ox-teams loaded with buffalo fish into the main street on Saturday nights, and by torchlight sell off the entire lots to eager buyers. These are, of course, nearly all seined, but they will bite a hook and it is fun to catch them on a cloudy or misty day.

"Any such weather you can see a score of skiffs put out from the little town where I was raised, each with a couple of boys or men in ready to sling in the suckers. They all use cut poles or common bamboos, linen line, and ordinary two-for-a-cent ringed hooks. Leaders? Bless me! no. Why, most of those fishermen never even heard of such fixings. The hook used is small—only a No. 5—and the great bait is young fresh-water clams. Garden worms will do; crayfish are better; snails are fine, but clams are best of all. You first hit the clam lightly against the thwart to break the shell, and then stick him on, shell and all. Everybody uses at least two hooks, and some use three. Often the buffaloes take hold so fast that they'll have three on at a time, and then there's lively work. They are not a game fish by a great deal, but they put up a spunky fight for a few minutes, though they die easily and give up after two or three rushes. Their great forte is to make for a submerged log or a root, and take a round turn that ends that line for all future use. Their great weight enables them often to do this on their first dash for freedom.

"They have big, coarse scales, that shine like polished bronze in the sun when they lie in the boat, and with their strong fins and broad backs they are really fine fish to look at, all but their jaws or heads. From this point of view, they always remind me of a sucking pig. My two little girls, Sue

THE GERMAN SOCIALISTS

Apparently They Are Not Lacking in Patriotic Feelings.

UNLIKE THEIR BRETHREN IN FRANCE

Reactionary Effect of the Government's Prosecution of Editor Pfund—Popular Sympathy Aroused for Him.

BERLIN, Sept. 8.—The Government's prosecution of The Vorwaerts, the leading Socialist organ of Berlin, has had a reactionary effect. The arrest of Editor Pfund, followed by the clamor of journals popularly supposed to be inspired by the Government for special repressive legislation, has elicited from several socialist leaders not only protests against Governmental interference with the liberty of the press, but a flat denial of the official assumption that the Socialist Party ought to be accused of having failed in patriotism.

The Vorwaerts, in an article replying to the characterization by the Emperor that the Socialist Party was a band of persons who were unwilling to bear the name of Germans, declares that the best patriots in Germany are those who are aiming to give to all Germans the fullest measure of political liberty, genuine equality, and a sure prosperity by destroying the existing system of exploitation of workingmen. The Vorwaerts refrains from making any defense of its supposed hostility, and also of the presumed hostility of the Socialist Party to the celebration of Sedan Day. This, of course, is to be expected from a newspaper which has been put under the ban of imperial displeasure, but the utterances of The Vorwaerts are upheld by speeches delivered by Herren Auer and Vollmar, who voice the sentiments of a large section of the Socialist Party. The speeches of these gentlemen have had the effect to lessen greatly the popular odium attaching to the supposed Socialist faith, and have also checked the alienation of a great many luke-warm Socialists from the tenets of the sect.

Herr Auer, in a speech delivered at a reunion of Socialists in Berlin yesterday, defended the action of the party in refraining from participating in the celebrations commemorative of Sedan Day, taking the ground that it would be impolitic to irritate the French Democracy. Pursuing his subject, he said that this did not imply that the German Socialists were enemies of the principles of the unity of the Fatherland nor of the unity of the empire. So long as it was necessary to preserve unity, he said, all Socialists were ready now, as they were in 1870, to march against France or any other nation presuming to assail the empire. Moreover, they were ready and willing to fight in defense of or for the retention of the Reichsland. These utterances were received by the meeting with prolonged cheers.

Herr Vollmar, in a letter written to a friend, says, in regard to the abstention of Socialists from the celebrations of Sedan Day: "Like all Bavarian veterans of the war of 1870, I hoisted the flag of the empire upon my villa on the Walchensee, and I am grateful to be able still to recall the victories of Germany during that period." The truth is, that though some extremists have succeeded in divesting themselves of national feelings of patriotism, the mass of the Socialists throughout the empire retain the sentiments which have been expressed so ably by Herr Auer.

A distinguished American sojourning in Berlin, who has been an unbiased observer of the series of celebrations, and, knowing the German people intimately, said to-day: "Some of the Socialist press gang misrepresent the national sentiments of the workingman, a few of them perhaps unwittingly but most of them wilfully. Still, the military sentiments, in a patriotic sense, continue to pervade them. No matter how many Socialists may be elected to the Reichstag, there is no fear whatever that their patriotism will be lessened or that a revolution similar to that which occurred in France will ever occur."

The Socialist Executive Committee of Berlin, which sent a telegram to the Paris Socialists on Sedan Day, proclaiming the solidarity of nations, has not, says the Vossische Zeitung, found sympathy even among their own political friends. The Cologne Gazette, in an article on the same subject, reiterates assertions of last week that no exceptional laws are contemplated by the Government, the Democratic press to the contrary notwithstanding. The Gazette contends that the Emperor's speech to the Guards on the occasion of the banquet in the White Hall of the palace on the evening of Sedan Day cannot be so interpreted. Pursuing the subject, The Gazette declares that if the Kaiser had desired the passage of such laws he would have said so clearly and distinctly. Moreover he would have appealed, not to the people, but directly to the Legislature.

The generous tone adopted by most of the German newspapers in their articles commenting upon the anniversary of the third republic of France ought to have helped to compensate the French for the irritation which they experienced through the ebullitions of the Germans in their commemorations of the battle of Sedan. The Vossische Zeitung says that, although founded in the hour of France's greatest trial, the present republic has saved the national honor and preserved the existence of France against the plots of the reactionists. It has also advanced the economic and military strength of France until she has become a richer and a stronger power than she has been at any time since the first empire. Many other German papers have treated this subject in a similar manner.

A strong force of Berlin detectives has been sent to Stettin to assist the police of that town in preserving order and protecting life and property during the military manoeuvres which take place there this week. Additional to many other precautions, an edict has been issued ordering that any person arriving in Stettin between Sept. 9 and Sept. 13 shall report himself to the police within six hours. Failure to comply with this order will subject the delinquent to the penalties which would be imposed upon a criminal under parole. Excursion trains will be run at frequent intervals from Berlin, Hamburg, and other cities to Stettin throughout the manoeuvres.

Pending the actual manoeuvres, sham battles, &c., which will take place in the course of the week, the Emperor has amused himself by springing surprises upon the military and civilians as well. His Majesty on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday nights kept the batteries stationed between Swinemunde and Misdroy firing against an imaginary enemy supposed to be endeavoring to land on the river bank.

An incident which took place on Friday gives a good idea of the fun the Kaiser is having in other directions than those requiring strict military discipline. After visiting the batteries between Misdroy and Swinemunde he left the latter place on board the dispatch boat Grille, taking command of that vessel as soon as he went on board. Reaching the mouth of the Oder, the Emperor ordered the boat to be sent ahead at full speed. The order was obeyed immediately, and resulted in forcing the water of the river over the banks, which were lined with people cheering the progress of the Emperor. The people were so massed that they were unable to get away from the waves which swept the banks, and they were consequently thoroughly drenched, but perfectly good-natured. The Kaiser was highly amused at seeing the waves roll through the crowd, many of whom were bowled down by the force of the water.

Chancellor von Hohenlohe will return to Berlin on Sept. 15. He is accompanied in his visit to St. Petersburg by his son Maurice. At the Foreign Office it is understood that the Chancellor has been charged by the Kaiser with a commission formally to invite the Czar to visit Berlin in the Spring of 1896.

Prince Bismarck has accepted the Presidency of the Stettin Krieger Verein, (War Society.) The Emperor sent an invitation to Prince Bismarck to attend the banquet, which will take place Sept. 9 as the representative of the province of Pomerania. The ex-Chancellor declined the invitation, pleading his infirmities and advanced age as reasons for his non-acceptance.

The Teachers' Union of Stettin serenaded the Empress in the great yard of the castle last evening. The Empress told the conductor of the band how gratified she was at the attention paid to the bands accompanying the troops. The Emperor and Empress attended divine service this morning. The colors of the regiments assembled, decorated with garlands of oak leaves, were group around the Kaiser pavilion, where an altar had been erected. The Second Army Corps formed a square around the pavilion, with an opening toward the gate leading from the street.

The Imperial party drove through this gate and up the avenue at 10:15 o'clock. The Kaiser called out "Good morning" to each brigade as he passed, the men replying "Good morning." To a group of officers and foreign attachés the Emperor said: "Good morning, comrades," and the persons addressed returned the greeting. Capt. Evans and other representatives of the German-American soldiers sang a hymn without a musical accompaniment. Chaplain Kramm preached a sermon, which the Kaiser had ordered not to exceed twenty minutes in duration. The sermon was followed by a prayer and hymns, and a roll of the drums finished the service. The Emperer stood erect throughout. At noon troops marched past the Emperor, and later his Majesty entertained the officers and foreign attachés at luncheon in the Military Casino. The heat throughout the day was intense.

THE NATIONAL STEAMSHIP LINE.

Meeting of the Shareholders Opposed to Reconstructing the Company

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 8.—Mr. Rutter, a shareholder of the National Line Steamship Company, presided yesterday at a meeting of those shareholders who are opposed to the scheme to reconstruct the company so as to avoid its compulsory liquidation.

The meeting voted in favor of seriously considering the scheme of the Allan Line, which offered to work the National Line on a maximum commission of 4 per cent. on outward and 1 per cent. on inward business. If this scheme did not pay, the Allan Line was prepared to reduce its commission one-half. The meeting appointed a committee to report on this plan.

The scheme to which these shareholders object was to form a new company, to be called Leyland, Wilson & Furness, Limited, with a capital of £250,000, to take over the National Company. The new company was to pay for the business thus: Thirty thousand pounds in cash, which would be sufficient to liquidate all the National Company's debts, then to issue 12,500 preference shares of £5 each and 50,000 ordinary shares of £1 each, the old company's preference shareholders getting all the new preference shares and half the ordinary shares, the other half of the new ordinary shares going to the old company's ordinary shareholders.

CONCESSIONS OF THE SULTAN.

Reforms Which He Offers to Make in the Administration of Armenia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 8.—The Sultan's note acquainting the powers with the concessions he is willing to make in the administration of Armenia has been issued. The Sultan says that no Christian vali will be appointed, but that other officials will be chosen in proportion to the Mohammedan and Christian population.

Christian officers will be admitted to the gendarmerie, and a rural police force will be created.

The dragomans of the British, French, and Russian Embassies will be entitled to communicate directly with the President of the Turkish Committee of Control, which will sit as a Porte.

TO PROTECT LOYAL SPANIARDS.

Spain Decides to Send a Naval Squadron to Buenos Ayres.

MADRID, Sept. 8.—The Government has decided to send a naval squadron to Buenos Ayres to protect Spaniards there who, by their desire to assist Spain in quelling the insurrection in Cuba, have incurred the wrath of the population of Buenos Ayres, who are deeply in sympathy with the Cuban revolutionists.

The Duke of Tetuan, Minister of Foreign Affairs, denies a report that the United States has protested against the language of the Spanish press in its treatment of the recent developments in the Allianca incident.

Army Manoeuvres in France.

PARIS, Sept. 8.—The manoeuvres of the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Army Corps, comprising troops to the number of about 120,000 men, commenced to-day in the Faucilles Mountains, near the Vosges. The manoeuvres are on a larger scale than usual.

President Faure arrived at Langres last night and witnessed to-day's operations from a landau, in which were also seated Gens. Zurlinden and Dragomiroff.

To Pay the Nicaraguan Indemnity.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sept. 8.—To-morrow the Colonial Treasury, on behalf of the British Government, will commence the payment to claimants here of the indemnity recently collected from the Nicaraguan Government by British warships at Corinto. Some of the British subjects who were expelled from Nicaragua, which expulsion formed one of the bases of the British demand for indemnity, came to Jamaica, where they have since resided.

The Noordland Runs Aground.

ANTWERP, Sept. 8.—The International Navigation Company's steamer Noordland, Capt. Bence, from New-York Aug. 28 for this port, ran aground in the River Scheldt at 4 o'clock this morning during a fog. The pasengers were transferred to a steamer that was passing up the river to Antwerp. Assistance was sent to the Noordland as soon as the news of the accident reached here.

Damaging Floods in India.

BOMBAY, Sept. 8.—Seventeen inches of rain that have fallen in the Deccan, that part of India between the Nerbudda and Kistnah Rivers, have caused floods that have done considerable damage. Four bridges have been destroyed, travel on the roads has been suspended, and telegraphic communication cut off.

Von Hohenlohe's Visit to Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 8.—Prince von Hohenlohe, the German Chancellor, will arrive here next Tuesday. Prince Lobanoff-Rostovski, Russian Foreign Minister, has arranged for a banquet in his honor on Wednesday.

Fashions in Diadems.

From Chambers's Journal.

The crowns of Spain, Portugal, and Poland are all three of the same form, and are described by Col. Parsons, in his "Genealogical Tables of Europe," as "ducal coronets heightened up with eight arched diadems supporting a mound, ensigned with a plain gold cross." The crowns of Denmark and Sweden are of almost similar shape consisting of the eight-arched diadems, rising from a Marquis's coronet, (a circle of gold bordered with ermine, set round with four strawberry leaves, and as many pearls on pyramidical points of equal height, alternate,) which conjoin at the top under a mound ensigned with a crossbotonnée. The Kings of most other Continental countries are crowned with circles of gold, adorned with precious stones, and heightened up with large "trefoils," and closed by four, six, or eight diadems supporting a mound surmounted by a cross. The trefoil upon the crown is thought to be of Gothic introduction.

We find it upon the coins of Clovis and his sons, which has induced antiquaries to call it the "fleur de lis," (the lily of France, represented in gold on a blue ground;) but the fact is, these trefoils were used on Constantinopolitan crowns before the time of the Franks, and afterward on those of German Princes in no way allied to Charlemagne. Aubrey, a celebrated authority upon heraldry, was of opinion that the fleur de lis is really nothing more than a spearhead adorned, no flower of the lily kind having the middle part solid. The Sultan of Turkey bears over his arms a turban enriched with pearls and diamonds, under two coronets, the first of which is made of pyramidical points heightened up with large pearls, and the uppermost is surmounted with crescents.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Col. E. A. Whitehead of Montreal is at the Brunswick.

—Congressman Josiah Patterson of Tennessee is at the Hoffman.

—L. F. McKinney, United States Minister to Colombia, is at the St. James.

—John M. Butler of Indianapolis and Joseph Jefferson are at the Fifth Avenue.

—C. G. Warner, Vice President of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company, is at the Windsor.

—Manuel de Yturbe, Mexican Minister to England; Gen. Orland Smith of Baltimore, and Aldace F. Walker of Chicago are at the Holland.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Willard Wright, ex-Mayor of Atlantic City, died yesterday of apoplexy. He was sixty-three years old. He served six terms as Mayor of his city, and was once Postmaster. He was a native of Greene County, N. Y. He practiced medicine and kept a drug store in Atlantic City for many years.

—Henry Clement, eighty-two years old, of the firm of Clement & Bloodgood, general storekeepers, in Flushing, L. I., who failed about a year ago, died Saturday night of brain trouble. Mr. Clement had lived in Flushing since 1830.

EUROPE AND THIS NATION

Cardinal Gibbons's Impressions Received While Abroad.

DESCRIPTION OF THE VENERABLE POPE

The Condition of the People of the United States Much Preferable to That of Europeans.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 8.—Cardinal Gibbons talked to a large congregation to-day at the Cathedral of impressions made upon him during his recent European trip.

"The first subject which naturally occurs to me," his Eminence, "regards my several visits to the Pope. Represent to yourselves a man in his eighty-sixth year, pale and emaciated with a pallor almost of death upon him. His body is more bent than it was eight or ten years ago. But his eye is bright and penetrating; his voice is strong and sonorous; his intellect is remarkably clear and luminous; his memory is most tenacious. He has also an astonishing power of physical endurance, which enables him to hold audiences for several consecutive hours, treating on most important subjects with Cardinals and foreign representatives, as well as with private individuals, and passing with ease and elasticity of mind from one subject to another. He is remarkably familiar with the public events of the day.

"The Holy Father naturally rejoices at the religious progress of the United States, and takes a deep interest in our political and social institutions, and admires our Republic—where we have authority without despotism and liberty without license, and where our strength lies in the intelligence and patriotism of the people. For eighteen years the Pope has lived within the walls of the Vatican, except when he takes some recreation in the Vatican gardens. He some times retires to those gardens, and resides in the Summer house during the heated term."

Comparing the Governments of the United States and France, regarding their attitudes toward religion, his Eminence thought the result was in favor of this country. "It is sad to observe," he said, "how the civil authorities of France, and of some other Catholic nations of Europe, studiously avoid all reference to God, to His providence, and to religion, in their public and official utterances. But I am happy to say that the spirit of religion is still deeply rooted in the great mass of the French people."

The official union of church and State does not find favor with his Eminence. "This union," he said, "is regulated by a Concordat, and the Concordat is usually interpreted by the civil authorities in their own favor. If a clergyman exercises his gospel freedom by criticising the conduct of the Government, he is liable to have his salary withdrawn, or to be fined and imprisoned, or be subjected to other pains and penalties. Thank we enjoy in this country the amplest liberty of worship and freedom of conscience. We have a fair field and no favors."

Speaking of the enormously heavy taxation of the people of Europe for the support of the great standing armies, the Cardinal said: "All the powers, no doubt, are most anxious for a general disarmament, but none of them is disposed to take the initative. Whatever complaints may be made about taxation among us, the burden is proportionately light in comparison with the countries of Europe. We have no large standing armies—unless we consider as such our grand army of pensioners, whose claims for their patriotic service will expire some time in the next century. Happily for us we have no entangling alliances. We have no formidable or threatening neighbors at our doors. The day that a monarchy would be established in close proximity to us on the American continent would be the beginning of our troubles."

In the towns and villages and country districts of Europe, the Cardinal said he found the people comfortably clothed, happy, and contented. The people of the agricultural districts are not yet infected with the fever that burns in the breasts of our farmers—of hurrying from the country to the city and hastening to get rich. This is a serious misfortune with us.

"Another cause of the contentment of the people," he continued, "lies in the religious faith which they profess. In every village and hamlet through which I passed you can see the church, occupying a central position with its cross ascending to the skies. In that church people are taught to be content with their condition of life. They learn there that 'the kingdom of God is not meat and drink, but justice, peace, and joy in the Holy Spirit.'

"In making these comparisons between our European brethren and ourselves, it can not be denied that we have some evils to be redressed, some abuses to correct, and that there are some vulnerable spots in our political and social armor. But after making these admissions," his Eminence concluded, "we have reason to be proud of our Nation's past, and hopeful of our Nation's future."

Pyes, Ollos, Candles.

From The National Review.

The earlier half of the eighteenth century was remarkable for its coarseness and the strange incongruities of its mixtures, for "pyes" and "ollos" in which savories and sweets were blended in artless confusion, for food, in fact, but little more refined than that propounded in the Forme of Cury at the end of the fourteenth century. Here, for instance, is a list of the things they put into the "lamb pye" of the period: a quarter of lamb, well spiced, with raisins, currants, "Spanish pottatoes," artichokes, prunellas, damsons, gooseberries, grapes; citron, and lemon, moistened with a "caudle" composed of sack, white wine, sugar, verjuice, and eggs.

As a matter of fact, we know that many fine fellows lived to a good old age in spite of this diet. Why, one, Mr. E. Kidder, even went so far as to set up a school where the composition of similar messes was demonstrated. And this at a time, if you please, when artists across the Channel were discoursing harmoniously of consommés, of sauces suprême Béchamel Robert and poulette, of côtelettes à la Maintenon, and other refinements! Kidder's book (1740) is, nevertheless, an odd specimen in its way, with a title page partaking of the nature of an advertisement: "E. Kidder's Receipt book of pastry and cookery for the use of his scholars who teaches at his school in Queen Street near to St. Thomas Apostle's on Mondays Tuesdays and Wednesdays in the afternoon also on Thursdays Fridays and Saturdays in the afternoon, at his school next to Furnival's Inn in Holborn. Ladies may be taught in their houses."

The matter of this publication was struck, on one side of the pages only, from engraved copperplates, and at the end of it there are several funny illustrations. By the way, Kidder seems to have been the first on record who identified himself with a school of cookery in England, and although we may shudder at the mixtures that he and Carter introduced in their "pyes," we ought not to lose sight of the fact that the mince pies of modern English kitchens undoubtedly owe their origin to those remarkable compositions.

The Colliers and Geordies.

From All the Year Round.

These coal-carrying vessels, or "colliers," have played a very important part in English national development. For generations they formed the nursery of British seamen, and the "Geordies" of the coal-brigs sailing out of the Tyne and Wear used to be accounted among the nimblest and boldest seamen afloat. There was not, perhaps, much "book learning" among them, and more of rule-of-thumb than of scientific navigation about the management of their vessels. But it used to be an old saying, which, if not strictly true, meant a great deal, that an old north country collier skipper could find his way blindfolded from Tyne to Thames.

A splendid sight, which many living still remember, used to be witnessed at the mouth of the Tyne, after a long spell of easterly winds which had kept the colliers imprisoned in port, when 200 or 300 vessels would spread their sails as they passed Tynemouth Point on their way to the ports of the South.

These old collier brigs were by no means so black as they were painted—at least, after they got away from the "staithes," or piers, at which the dusky contents of the pit wagons were emptied into their yawning holds. They were trim and taut vessels for the most part, stanch and well found, as they needed to be to weather the winds and seas of the tempestuous German Ocean at all seasons of the year.

ON THE GUARD AGAINST CHOLERA

Treasury Department Orders Disinfection of Certain Kinds of Baggage.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The Treasury Department has sent out the following circular:

On account of the officially reported prevalence of cholera in Hongkong and Yokohama and other Chinese and Japanese ports, and in Honolulu, attention is called to Article V. of the Quarantine Regulations, Treasury Department, to be observed at foreign ports, issued April 28, 1894.

No special provision having been reported from these ports for proper disinfection of suspected baggage, it is hereby ordered, on recommendation of the Surgeon General of the Marine Hospital Service, that all unlabeled baggage of steerage passengers, including hand baggage and all labeled baggage of said passengers, which, in the opinion of the quarantine officer, should be disinfected or redisinfected, arriving from Oriental ports, including ports of Hawaii, at any port in the States of Oregon, Washington, or California, shall be disinfected as provided in Article VIII. of the Quarantine Regulations for Domestic Ports, before being landed.

This regulation will also apply to any other baggage which the quarantine officer may suspect of being infected.

The department is watching the sources of cholera all over the world with great care.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 8.—The Vladivostock correspondent of the Novoe Vremya says that cholera is raging in China, and that there are daily 2,000 deaths from the disease in Pekin.

FOREIGN NAVIES.

—The following description of the Bouvines, the latest addition to the French Navy, is given by The Naval and Military Record, (British:) "The vessel is rated as a coast defense ship, but is to all intent and purposes a fairly powerful battleship. As armor-clads go the Bouvines is a small ship, her displacement being 6,610 tons. She is one of the series of four similar vessels originally intended to be built with low freeboard and rounded turtle-backed kind of ram bow. The Bouvines and one other of the four have been improved and rendered more seaworthy in course of construction by being considerably raised forward and given a slightly increased beam. Her main armament consists of a couple of long 11.8-inch cannon, each mounted in a closed turret more than 14 inches in thickness, and capable of perforating even twenty-nine inches of armor at the muzzle. As a secondary battery she carries eight quick-firing guns of nearly four inches calibre, and for use against torpedo boats four Hotchkiss rapid-firers and eight cannon revolvers. Her water line is protected by a complete belt nearly eighteen inches in thickness, and her secondary battery has also a slight armor protection. Though launched in 1892, she has only recently been completed for sea, and a melancholy interest is connected with the gunnery part of her trials on account of an accident that occurred while one of her Hotchkisses was being tested for rapidity of fire. A cartridge having "hung fire," exploded at the rear as the breech was opened, killing a seaman, and wounding Admiral Chateauminois and the gunnery officer who were present superintending the trials. The Bouvines is provided with engines of 8,400 horse power, has twin screws, and is capable of steaming 18½ knots an hour, so that she will altogether be a considerable acquisition to our neighbors' Channel squadron.

—Commenting upon the recent performance of the torpedoboat destroyer Sokol, which was built by the Yarrow Company for the Russian Government, The United Service Gazette (British) says: "The launch was followed by her attaining, when going through a series of preliminary trials, a speed which is unprecedented in the records of any similar vessels in this or any other country. At 2 P. M. on Thursday, the 22d ult., the vessel was on the stocks, at 8 A. M. on the following day the first preliminary trial took place, and, as the results obtained are of more than usual interest, through the courtesy of Messrs. Yarrow & Co. we are enabled to publish them. The trials were progressing, as usual, and Capt. Behr, the commander of the vessel, was present as representing the imperial Russian Government. The load carried was thirty tons, and the trial took place on the Maplins, when the remarkable speed of thirty and a quarter knots an hour was obtained.

Steam Pressure.	First Receiver.	Second Receiver.	Vacuum.	Air Pressure in Stokehold.	Revolutions per minute.	Time, minutes and seconds.	Speed.	Mean Speed in Knots per hour.
124	48	4	24½	7-16	834	2:30	22.041	25.778
130	54	7	24½	9-16	855	2:04½	28.915	
138	54	8	24	⅝	864	2:22	25.352	27.802
145	60	8¼	24	¾	886	1:59	30.252	
154	64	10	23	1 3-16	412½	2:10	27.692	29.383
162	67	10½	23	⅞	402	1:56	31.034	
164	71	11	22	1	410	2:06	28.571	30.285
168	72	11	22	1⅛	426	1:52½	32.000	

From this it will be seen that at the moderate pressure of 164 to 165 pounds over 30¼ knots was obtained, which result must be very gratifying both to the Russian Government and to the constructors, and the low air pressure in the stokehold to obtain this result is another evidence of the efficiency of the Yarrow type of water-tube boiler.

—A service journal notes that the British Admiralty has directed that a crow's-nest, or look-out platform, is to be fitted on the foremast of all cruisers fitted with pole masts. Hitherto modern cruisers have had no convenience for a lookout above their fighting tops, and it is on account of these fighting tops being fitted low on the masts that the crow's-nests (which are to be made collapsible) have been decided on.

—The Autumn manoeuvres of the German Navy have been commenced. The fleet assembled at Wilhelmshaven, under the command of Admiral Knorr, consists of twenty-seven ships of war and a flotilla of twenty-nine torpedoboats. After a general inspection, the fleet will manoeuvre in the North Sea for three days, and will then proceed to Kiel, where Sedan Day will be commemorated.

—Twenty-one guns have been brought from Cherbourg and placed in the naval arsenal at Havre. They are intended in case of war for the Transatlantic Company's steamers Bourgogne, Champagne, and Normandie, which would serve as auxiliary cruisers to the French Navy.

—The Italian Minister of Marine has decided upon forming a special division for the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean. The new division is to be commanded by a Rear Admiral, who will hoist his flag on board the Etna.

The Oven Birds.

From Good Words.

A new oven is built every year, and I have more than once seen a second oven built on the top of the first, when this has been placed very advantageously, as on a projection and against a wall. A very curious thing occurred at the estancia house of a neighbor of mine in Buenos Ayres one Spring. A pair of oven birds built their oven on a beam-end projecting from the wall of a rancho. One morning one of the birds was found caught in a steel trap, placed the evening before for rats, and both of its legs were crushed above the knee.

On being liberated it flew up to and entered the oven, where it bled to death, no doubt, for it did not come out again. Its mate remained two days, calling incessantly, but there were no other birds of its kind in the place, and it eventually disappeared. Three days later it returned with a new mate, and immediately the two birds began carrying pellets of mud to the oven, with which they plastered up the entrance. Afterward they built a second oven, using the sepulchre of the dead bird for its foundation, and here they reared their young. My neighbor, an old native, had watched the birds from the time the first oven was begun, feeling greatly interested in their diligent ways, and was more convinced than ever that the little house-builders are "pious" birds.

Kissed by Henry Clay.

From The Century.

There is left the little girl—now no longer a little girl—the proudest recollection of whose life is of the kisses Mr. Clay used to give her, and for which, with commendable business exactness, he always paid her with a silver ten-cent piece deposited in her sunbonnet. She now confesses that when she saw the statesman approaching she learned to lay this bonnet upon the table of her father's shop, that it might be well in evidence, and the impressive ceremony of the dime and the salutation might not be omitted before the Whig leader, her father, and several other old cronies, settled down for their regular afternoon discussion of National affairs—for all Kentuckians are politicians.

It is daily apparent that the most popular Furniture house in town is FLINT'S, at 45 West 23d St. Low prices and handsome goods.—Adv.

MISSION RIOTS IN CHINA

Ex-Secretary Foster Delivers an Address on the Subject.

SOME REASONS FOR THE GREAT RIOTS

The United States Must Act by Herself in Her Intervention to Secure Proper Compensation.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 8.—Ex-Secretary John W. Foster delivered an address to-night in the First Presbyterian Church of this city, of which his son-in-law, the Rev. A. M. Dulles, is pastor. In the course of his address he made the following references to the recent Chinese riots:

The opinion formed by me, after careful inquiry and observation, is that the mass of the population in China, particularly the common people, are not specially hostile to the missionaries and their work. They have been permitted to penetrate every part of that vast empire with as little disturbance as the Chinese laborers have spread themselves over the United States, and in case of danger the authorities have usually exerted themselves for their protection. Occasionally riots have taken place, but they are almost invariably traced to the literati or prospective office holders and the ruling classes. These are often bigoted and conceited to the highest degree, and regard the teachings of the missionaries as tending to overthrow the existing order of government and society, which they look upon as a perfect system and sanctified by great antiquity.

The war with Japan, which resulted in a humiliating peace and the loss of territory, has greatly weakened the imperial authority, and the disbandment of several hundred thousand troops, mostly without receiving the pay due them, has added very much to the prevailing discontent and disorder. Under such circumstances, it is not strange that riots should occur, and that the widespread missions should be the chief sufferers. These riots have been mostly confined to pillaging and destruction of property, the chief exception being the Kucheng massacre, which has justly horrified the civilized world. But we in America should be chary of our condemnation, when we recall the many outrages which have been inflicted upon Chinese subjects in the United States, and remember that the Rock Springs (Wyoming) riot a few years ago was equally cruel and fatal in its results, and reflected more severely upon our authorities.

Although only a few weeks have elapsed since the Kucheng massacre, the telegraph informs us that nearly a score of participants have already been condemned to death, more than a hundred are in prison awaiting trial, and the Imperial Government is already arranging to fully compensate the missions for all their losses. In contrast with this summary administration of justice by the Chinese authorities stand the fact that no punishment followed the Rock Springs massacre, compensation was delayed for three years, and then accomplished by legislation against the Chinese, which was pronounced by our Supreme Court as in violation of treaty, but without remedy. I am, however, in full sympathy with the prevailing demand in the United States that the Chinese Government should be held to a strict accountability for these outrages. But in doing this, care should be exercised by our Government that it does not lend itself to advance the sinister projects of European Governments, which are on the alert to turn the internal troubles of China to their own benefit.

The United States is strong enough to act independently of European combinations, and China has never yet failed to comply with its just demands. There seems to be in part of the public press of our country a misconception of the ground upon which our Government bases its intervention on account of these riots. It is not because we are a Christian country and are seeking to support a Christian propagandism in China. It is simply because the people in whose behalf our Government intervenes are American citizens, pursuing a vocation guaranteed by treaty and permitted by Chinese law. It should also be borne in mind that the Imperial Government has repeatedly recognized the salutory influence of Christian precepts in their moral tendencies, their educational and medical work, and their charities. The American missionary has the same right to go into all parts of the Chinese Empire and preach and teach in the name of his master as the American merchant has to carry on his trade with South America or the islands of the Pacific, and he has the same right to invoke the protection of his Government when his lawful vocation is unduly obstructed or his life or property put in peril. And I trust the time will never come when an American citizen forfeits the protection of his own Government when he goes to pagan islands and, in strict compliance with the local laws, preaches the religion which has been the prime factor in making our country so great, so free, and so beneficent in its influence on the human race.

The policy of the missionaries prosecuting their work in places beyond the treaty ports or in remote regions in this time of disorder is a matter for the mission boards to determine; but from the day that the Great Teacher gave the command to His disciples to carry His Gospel to all nations, the work of missions has been one of peril, and it should not be abandoned in that great empire because of the present disorder, which must be only transitory. China is passing through an experience which must eventuate in greater opportunities for the spread of the Gospel.

Mr. Foster's address was received with marked attention by the audience.

A Dreadful New Little Animal.

From Good Words.

"A is not an article," remarked a child the other day to her mother, who was helping her with her school lesson. "Fancy your not knowing that it's a distinguishing adjective!" We asked a small schoolgirl the other day if she learned astronomy. "Astronomy! Of course not! That's an infant's subject," she answered, with great contempt. "Have you read Pope's 'Essay on Man'?" we inquired lately of a girl of thirteen. "Pope! Why, nobody thinks anything of him nowadays," she replied. "Do you know Milton's 'Paradise Lost'?" "Oh, we got beyond that long ago."

The worst of a childest dictum of this sort is that you feel yourself so absolutely quenched. There is no getting any further in the argument, for no pighead-edness equals the pigheadedness of the very young person—in fact, of the New Child. And then he—or she—is never amused with the simple games that used to delight us. Modern children are willing to play, if only to please their elders; but they are mildly and politely bored. They are bored with most things. They have twenty picture books where we had one—none of your garish, crude illustrations, but aesthetic designs; and yet they don't seem to care about them.

There is a good story of how an old gentleman, with much toil and trouble, manufactured a large kite for his small grandson. He and another old friend, with the boy, went out to fly the kite. The two old men were deeply engrossed, but the grandson got so bored that he quietly absented himself—and after some time the two old fogies found to their disgust that they had been larking about all alone with a kite, much to the amusement of the passers-by. And another story—of a little girl of eight who said to her mother, (an authoress:) "Oh, mumsey, why not call your new book 'The Rod of Love'?"—does not ring quite pleasantly. Ah! There is something terribly unchildish about the "New Child."

A Prayer for Fine Weather.

From Macmillan's Magazine.

There was the minister of Broughton who prayed for dry weather in the midst of a perfect downpour, and when notwithstanding his prayers the great blasts of rain still beat on the window, exclaimed in his aggravation, "Lord, Lord, but this is maist reedeekulous!"

Whence Comes Croft?

From The Cornhill Magazine.

The origin of "croft" itself, even more than of its sister words, is "wrop in mystery." It is a very old English term, appearing in the charters or title deeds of estates as long ago as the reign of Edgar, where the phrase "at the croft's head" is quoted by Dr. Murray; but it remained long unrecognized in the literary language. The old English form, like the modern one, is "croft," meaning an inclosed field; in Lowland Scotch it appears generally in the form "craft," which is still employed in many derivatives; but the only other Teutonic equivalent in the sister languages is the Dutch word "kroft," which means "a piece of high and dry land," "a field on the downs," "a rocky headland." In the north of England, according to Ray, the word "croft" implies neighborhood to a house; but in the south it is applied to any small inclosure, near a building or otherwise.

Dr. Murray's English Dictionary gives several uses of croft in early times, though not for the most part in what can fairly be called literature. "As he stood in his croft," says a legal writer of the thirteenth century, whose spelling and grammar I mercifully modernize; while Piers Plowman writes, "Birds come into my croft and crop my wheat." Early in the sixteenth century Fitzherbert defines a curtylage (whatever that may be) as a tyteli croft or court to put in catell for a tyme." In the seventeenth century the phrase occurs, "All ould tenants shall have a croft and a meadow," which sounds as if it came out of a Crofter Commission Report. But it was Milton who first ennobled the plebeian word by admitting it frankly into immortal poetry. The spirit in "Comus" says to the elder brother:

Tending my flocks hard by i' th' hilly crofts
That brow this bottom glade.

This have I learned

DEATH AND THEN DISORDER.

William Haggerty Killed Going to the Sullivans' Picnic—Almost a Riot with Townspeople.

CORONA, L. I., Sept. 8.—The Michael J. Sullivan Association of Long Island City came here to-day for its second annual chowder. Just before reaching Corona William Haggerty, a stonecutter, of 97 Greenpoint Avenue, Long Island City, was run over by one of the stages, and died fifteen minutes afterward.

After being here about two hours, the association tried to hold a series of athletic games, and the populace and the local fire companies turned out, by pre-arrangement, and put a stop to the contests. At one time there was a prospect of a riot, but cool heads prevailed, and trouble was averted.

The party left Blissville in three stages. Haggerty was on the top of the last stage. In turning from Jackson Avenue into the road leading to Schaefer's Grove, a sandy place was struck. Most of those in the stages, among them Haggerty, got out, so that the horses could pull the heavy conveyance through the sand. The driver whipped up his horses, and the stage bounded through the sand. Haggerty and another member of the party followed the stage on a run. Suddenly those in the rear saw a cloud of dust, and missed Haggerty.

Hurrying up, they saw him get up and stagger a few steps, his head hanging down on his chest. Two of Haggerty's companions led him to the side of the road. In the party were John Haggerty, a Long Island City policeman; Matthew Haggerty, a Long Island City fireman, and Charles Haggerty, all brothers of the injured man.

The Rev. Father Michael G. Flannery, pastor of the Church of Our Lady of Sorrow, was sent for, and he administered the last rites to the dying man, while the party stood around with uncovered heads.

Haggerty died within fifteen minutes after the accident. There were no marks of injury on his body. His clothing, however, showed that the wheel of the stage had passed over his chest, and the physician said that his heart had been crushed. Haggerty leaves a wife and child.

After Haggerty's body had been taken away, the party went on to the grove. Dinner was had, and the crowd went to the athletic grounds, about a mile from the grove, and near Harry Hill's old resort at Flushing Bay. The first event was a 100-yard dash for fat men. When it was finished three men, strangers to the members of the association, approached. One of them announced that they were officers, and that no other contests could take place.

The chowder party had several kegs of beer with them, and a number of glasses. They gathered around the three officers, one of whom was the Rev. William J. Peck of the Corona Union-Evangelist Church, another Constable Lake, and the third the constable's son. Constable Lake has a long beard, and one of the men shouted for a pair of shears so that they could cut off the "Law and Order man's whiskers." Others wanted to know when he had visited the barber, while others threw beer at the trio of officials. Some of the beer struck the Rev. Mr. Peck, and several members of the association forced their way through the assemblage, and announced that they would protect the three Law and Order men.

Constable Lake, despite the cries of the men, said he would arrest the first one who attempted to go on with the games.

"If you do," said one of the party, "you and your companions will find yourselves in that creek over there." Being largely outnumbered, the three officers decided to retire. As they started for the village, the crowd of excursionists followed, jeering the officers as they proceeded toward this place.

Corona has been

GRAND CIRCUIT FEATURES

Some of the Notable Events During the Summer Tournament.

POOL BOX LIKELY TO BE BANISHED

New-York the Scene of the Fastest Trotting—How Robert J. Returned in Triumph to Fleetwood.

When the light-harness steppers complete their engagements at Philadelphia this week, another Grand Circuit campaign will have ended. So far as the horses are concerned, the series has been a most brilliant one. At every point, with the exception of Rochester, track records have been lowered or miles covered in exhibitions that surpassed those of former years.

Last season Rochester held the speed honors of the whole line, when Robert J. started to beat his own mark of 2:05¾, and reduced it to 2:04¼. This same wonderfully consistent performer started in at Saginaw about eight weeks ago and paced a mile in 2:03, following it by one in 2:02 at Detroit. These still stand as the swiftest flights in harness this year, though their merits were soon forgotten when the champion met his Waterloo at Cleveland, and once more fell a victim to Joe Patchen's prowess at Buffalo. Since then Robert J. has won back his lost laurels as a race horse, and by every test continues to be the premier of the sulky.

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It was peculiarly appropriate that Robert J. should retrieve his fallen fortunes in the metropolis. Though he had earned a record of 2:30 against a field of trotters late in 1891, it was not till the following Spring that the little pacer came into prominence. He was then owned at Williamsport, Penn., and joined the early circuit at Belmont Park, Philadelphia, during the last week in May.

A very ordinary-looking animal was this undersized bay gelding, with his knees so badly sprung that it amounted almost to deformity. His appearance was quite in keeping with his race quality on that occasion, for the first heat found him on the wrong side of the distance flag, though the mile was only in 2:20. The man who had charge of this unpromising bit of horseflesh did not despair after this reverse, for the nervous little pacer had shown him plenty of speed in his work at home.

"Champ" Brown, as this trainer is familiarly known to the turf, had developed the gelding after he was presented to him by Robert J. C. Walker, a millionaire fancier of Williamsport. Mr. Walker owned the mare Geraldine, by Jay Gould, and had mated her with the stallion Hartford, a well-bred son of Harold, the sire of Maud S. The product was so unworthy of his aristocratic lineage that he was sent to an auction sale in Philadelphia, where no one but Brown himself, who handled Mr. Walker's stock, had any faith in his future. When the trainer bid $230 for the wretched-looking youngster and went back home with him, the rich man who hired him refused to accept the money.

The single success that season, in his first race, already referred to, attracted no attention, and after the failure at Belmont Park it seemed like foolishness to continue paying entrance fees on that sort of a performer. So it was that when Brown brought his cheap-looking pacer to Fleetwood Park, and started him on June 1, in the 2:24 class, no one except the driver considered Robert J. as a factor in the race. This adverse opinion soon changed, when the despised member of the field made the favorite, Glendennis, step the first heat in 2:19¼, and the second one in 2:17¼. Following up this attack with another strong bid for the third heat, the leader succumbed, and Robert J. won the heat in 2:22½.

The conquest of Glendennis was an easy one after that, for the stallion became so distressed that he could only go one more mile, and that night he died.

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The story as commonly told, is to the effect that C. J. Hamlin, who owned Glendennis, at once proceeded to secure the horse that had beaten him. As a matter of fact, a week passed before he decided to purchase Robert J. Meantime the circuit had moved to Albany, where the gelding won another slow class in straight heats, without having to go faster than 2:21¼. Seeing that his form at New-York was sustained by the race at Island Park, Hamlin asked a price on the pacer, as he was in sore need of one to fill the engagements intended for Glendennis. Brown wanted to dispose of the mare Geraldine at the same time, and at $4,300 Robert J. and his dam became the property of the Buffalo breeder.

With all his theories about blood lines and a lifetime experience with light-harness stock, Hamlin had never been able to produce anything that approached the flier whose possession was almost forced upon him by the exigency of the hour. Robert J. earned a world-wide fame during the next three years, but until his visit last month had not returned to the scene of his first triumph in this city. In that time his speed had increased twenty-one seconds from what he had scored at Fleetwood Park. More important to the turfman who had the good fortune to stumble on this prize is the large amount the champion has earned, last season alone yielding a little over $30,000. Even the reverses at Cleveland and Buffalo did not entail much loss, the former making a difference of $750 as between first and second money in a purse of $3,000, while at Buffalo not a dollar was up, and the match with Joe Patchen brought the most profitable crowd of the meeting. In short, Robert J. has been a source of revenue to his present owner from the day he purchased him, and, being once more on top, he will continue to be valuable until a new champion arises.

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Besides these notable feats by the top-sawyers, several of the minor championships have been changed during the march from Michigan to the sea. The first event of this kind occurred at Detroit, where Angie D. set the mark for pacing mares at 2:07. Much more important were the doings of Azote, who had previously secured the record for trotting geldings by his heat in 2:07¼ at La Crosse, Wis., just before the Grand Circuit began. He reduced this to 2:06½ at Cleveland in such impressive style that the highest honors were deemed within the reach of California's latest marvel in the way of horse flesh. Having Allx in his stable as well, Monroe Salisbury was in no hurry to dethrone the mare, and Azote was not sent any faster than was necessary to win his races.

The only inducement for cutting his colossal trotter loose was at Detroit, where a bonus of $500 had been offered if the race record of 2:05¼ was beaten. Salisbury had given special attention to his big pet, and intended to try for the extra money in the free-for-all trot on the last day of the meeting. A rainstorm made it necessary to cancel that part of the programme, and the opportunity was lost. Even his greatest effort in 2:05½, at Fleetwood Park, was unnecessary to success, for a slower mile would have disposed of Benzetta, while it leaves the question of Azote's capacity as much of a problem as ever. He could doubtless have gone faster in that sensational second heat, though just how much reserve speed he possessed is impossible to estimate. The fact that in a time trial two days later the stalwart trotter could only go in the same notch proves nothing, for he had a new driver and the weather was at least a second slower.

It was enough, however, that the metropolis should furnish the best performance at the diagonal gait of the Grand Circuit, and it will not be surprising if it should prove the fastest effort by a trotter this year. Benzetta has gone into the hands of men who will hardly start her against the older crack till she has become matured, and there is no other horse in training outside of the pacers that can give Azote a race.

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Aside from what the horses have done, the most interesting thing connected with the series of meetings about to be concluded is the lesson taught by the three meetings held in this State. For three weeks the sport struggled along without the pool box after a fashion that seemed to establish beyond dispute the absolute necessity of the betting feature to the success of harness racing. When the scene changed to the metropolis the fallacy set up at Buffalo and Rochester was exposed at once. Instead of resting on their oars, as the older members of the Grand Circuit had done, the managers at Fleetwood had something attractive for each day, and their efforts were appreciated in proportion to what they offered.

The capacity of the grounds for sightseeing was exhausted on Thursday, when the champion pacers were the chief actors, and the small amount at stake with the bookmakers was not necessary to keep the big crowd excited till the great contest was over. There can be no doubt that if the meetings at Buffalo and Rochester had been equally well conducted, the dismal failures that occurred there earlier in the month might have been avoided. Even if those two cities drop out of the regular line, the sulkies can return to New-York with the assurance of a favorable reception in the years to come. The gambling side of harness racing is now left to shift for itself, and the pool-box will soon be missed even from those tracks in other States where the law is not enforced. It is as much of an outlaw in Michigan and Ohio, as in New-York, Illinois or Pennsylvania, so that the least sign of activity on the part of the authorities will drive the parasite from every point where it has so long flourished.

Parkway Driving Club Meeting.

The Parkway Driving Club has decided to give a meeting commencing Wednesday, Oct. 16, and to continue for three days. The classes and purses will be announced later.

WINDING UP THEIR SEASON.

Oarsmen on the Harlem Holding Their Closing Races.

Although the rowing season is rapidly drawing to a close, there were more boats in the Harlem River yesterday than has been seen any Sunday during the last three months. It was all pleasure rowing, however, and those who participated were club members who did not have to be in championship form in order to pull a boat. The day was all that could be desired for enjoyable rowing, not too warm and not too cold, and nearly every club was represented by its full membership.

Doubles and singles were almost at a premium, and in some of the houses there was such a demand for gigs that a time limit was put on as they were taken out for a spin. All the big regattas are now about at an end with the exception of the Haverhill regatta, Sept. 17.

There was some good sport on the Harlem yesterday forenoon, when the Lone Star Club held its eight-oared shell race, left over from the club regatta which was held Saturday, Aug. 31, and the Nonpareils held their tub race, which was left over from their club regatta of Aug. 24. There was also to have been a four-oared gig race between the two crews who rowed a dead heat Aug. 24, but through a misunderstanding regarding the time for starting, the stroke of the Canavan crew failed to appear, and the race was postponed until next Sunday morning.

While they were getting ready for the start in the eight-oared shell race, a peculiar accident happened in the river in front of the Lone Star boat house. John Dempsey of the Atalanta Club was coming down the river at top speed in a cedar shell. Just about opposite the float of the Empire Club, "Eddie" Burke of the Union Boat Club shot out in a single gig, and attempted to cross the bow of Dempsey's boat. The shell struck the gig about five feet from the stern and went clean through both sides of her like an arrow, piercing a hole about four or five inches square, and the bow of the shell protruded a foot or more out of the opposite side of the gig. The men in both boats were pretty well shaken up, and were rescued by members of the Lone Star Club. The shell was wedged so tightly into the gig that the two boats had to be towed down to the Atalanta Boat Club's float, where the shell was cut out of the gig by James Coughlin, and the latter was towed down the river to the Union clubhouse.

The three eight-oared crews of the Lone Star Club, which raced in the morning for the regular annual club medals, were as follows:

Crew No. 1—Samuel Stern, stroke; A. J. Meyer, No. 7; Henry Wolfe, No. 6; C. Rosenheim, No. 5; W. Loeb, No. 4; H. Hafer, No. 3; H. Kilber, No. 2; J. Newman, bow, and C. Griffith Moses, coxswain.

Crew No. 2—Gus Hafer, stroke; A. Grunspubt, No. 7; Sam Cramer, No. 6; J. Mayer, No. 5; B. Livingston, No. 4; J. Loewe, No. 3; E. Keller, No. 2; A. Dubion, bow, and N. H. Bookmiller, coxswain.

Crew No. 3—Lon Mayer, stroke; Charles Kurgman, No. 7; Abe Solomon, No. 6; B. Minzesheimer, No. 5; Lou Bochman, No. 4; Dave Dublon, No. 3; Dave Jacobson, No. 2; Otto Bisas, bow, and A. Epstine, coxswain.

It was a half-mile race, and was won by Crew No. 1 by about a length and a half from Crew No. 2, who finished a half length ahead of Crew No. 3.

The tub race at the Nonpareil Rowing Clubhouse also attracted considerable attention, and was greatly enjoyed. There were only three competitors—"Billy" Cody, George Snyder, and John Riker. It was the regular annual race for the club's gold medal. Cody was looked upon as a sure winner, but he was overanxious to display his skill, and was the first one to get shipwrecked. Riker's craft was the next to capsize, while Snyder finished the race amid the cheers of club members and the spectators, and was awarded the medal.

After this race the two eight-oared barges of the Nonpareil Club left for College Point, the one carrying twenty-two passengers and the other eighteen, while all the other boats in the house were utilized by members, who joined in the procession of pleasure spinning indulged in by the other clubs that gave the river a gala-day appearance. The Nonpareils were not alone in this journey to College Point, as the fleet was made up of an eight and a four oared barge from the Union Boat Club and an eight-oared barge from the Wyanoke Club.

The barge parties that went up the river were composed of a six and two four oared barges from the First Bohemian Club, an eight-oared barge from the Crescent Club, a six-oared barge from the Wyanoke Club, an eight-oared barge from the Dauntless Club, and a four and an eight oared barge from the Lone Star Club.

The members of the Union Boat Club were out in full force, as this club is to hold its regatta on Saturday, and the boys were getting all the practice they could. Their regatta will consist of six events: One-mile single-gig race, scratch; single scull gig races, handicap. There are fifteen entries in the former and fourteen in the latter. Double scull gig race, scratch, six entries; four-oared gig race, scratch, seven entries; eight-oared shell race, scratch, six crews entered; eight-oared barge race, scratch, four crews entered. The course is to be a half-mile straightaway, all races to be finished in front of the clubhouse, with the exception of the scratch mile gig race.

The members of the Atalanta Boat Club are making active preparations for their annual single gig race for the Van Raden Medal, which takes place a week from next Sunday. It has to be won three times in order to become the property of a member. Each year it is won a gold bar and three links are added to it. The name of the winner and the date of the race is engraved on each bar. There are now about eight or nine bars to the medal. Ex-Capt. John A. Dempsey has won it twice, but the boys say he has reached the end of his string, as there are at least a half dozen of the members who can beat him this year. There will be about ten or twelve men compete for the medal, and they are all now in training for the event.

The four-oared barge of the Empire Club went to South Brother Island to see their janitor, "Joe" Linson, row a gig race with "Dan" Kelly from the lighthouse, but the race had to be postponed until next Sunday. Fred Hawkins of the Harlem Rowing Club, who won the senior double-shell race with "Jack" Nagle, at the National regatta, is now paying his attention to bicycle riding, and will ride his first race tomorrow at Sandy Hill.

The members of the Metropolitan Boat Club were feeling very jubilant over the success of their four-oared gig crew, which proved the victors at the Lake Ariel regatta.

The Crescent Boat Club will have a ladies' barge party Saturday, Sept. 28, and there will be dancing in the evening.

The Nassau Boat Club has abandoned the idea of holding a club regatta this season, owing to outside interference. The Middle States regatta robbed it of the first day it had arranged for the event, and it felt perfectly at ease when it postponed the regatta until Sept. 7, but the Defender and Valkyrie covered that date, and it gave up the idea altogether of holding a regatta this year.

The Harlem Rowing Club was represented on the water by "Jack" Nagle, in a single shell, and Mahr and Mase and Burten and Cox in double shells.

Cricket Season Nearly Finished.

With the game between Staten Island and New-York next Saturday, at Livingston, the championship series of the Metropolitan District Cricket League will end, and, for the second time in the history of the league, the Islanders will float the pennant at Livingston. The victory which the New-Jersey Athletic Club obtained over the Brooklyns on Saturday advances them to tie with the Manhattans for second place, and there is little probability now of any change taking place in the percentages.

The fight for the individual batting prize has been close and well contested, and almost every week a different player has been in the lead. W. H. Denzell's good innings of Saturday placed him at the head for the first time, and he can only be beaten out now by R. T. Rokeby or F. T. Short of Staten Island, should either of them make a good stand next Saturday.

LEAGUE BATTING AVERAGES.

	Inns.	Not Out.	Runs.	Av'ge.
W. H. Denzell, N. J. A. C.	7	2	155	31.00
R. T. Rokeby, Staten Island.	5	0	139	27.80
J. G. Clarke, N. J. A. C.	7	1	153	25.50
J. Mart, Manhattan.	8	1	174	24.85
F. T. Short, Staten Island.	7	0	160	22.85
G. C. Yeo, Brooklyn.	5	1	87	21.75
H. C. Wright, N. J. A. C.	7	1	130	21.66
F. J. Prendergast, Brooklyn.	8	1	140	20.00
M. R. Cobb, N. J. A. C.	6	0	119	19.83
C. Byers, N. J. A. C.	5	0	94	18.80
J. Forbes, N. J. A. C.	6	1	90	18.00
A. E. Patterson, Staten Isl'd.	8	2	94	15.66
J. Saxelby, Manhattan.	7	2	78	15.60
J. Flannery, Brooklyn.	9	3	88	14.66
H. E. Jackson, Staten Island.	6	0	87	14.50
H. B. Coyne, Manhattan.	6	1	71	14.20
F. C. Calder, N. J. A. C.	6	0	85	14.16
R. E. Bonner, Staten Island.	7	1	75	12.50
E. A. Skyne, New-York.	8	0	92	11.50
F. F. Kelly, N. J. A. C.	5	1	46	11.50
H. Helms, Brooklyn.	7	0	77	11.00
E. E. Wadbrook, Brooklyn.	8	0	82	10.66

New Tennis Club at Bath Beach.

A new and what promises to be a most successful lawn tennis club has been organized at Kathleen Villa, Bath Beach, L. I. Thirty-two members have been enrolled and arrangements made with Col. Joseph Horton whereby the club will have exclusive privilege to use his handsome shaded lawn in Kathleen Villa Park for a term of years.

The club starts out with an elaborate programme, the features of which will be afternoon teas every Saturday afternoon during the Summer months. The following officers were unanimously elected: President—Alfred Chasseaud; Vice President—Mr. Leavitt; Secretary—Heyward P. Caverly; Treasurer—J. Harvey Lang.

HIGH-CLASS ENTRY LIST

All the Fast Cyclists of the Country to Compete at Springfield.

PROMISING CLASS A COMPETITORS

The Trial Heats to be Decided To-morrow at Hampden Park and the Finals on Wednesday and Thursday.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 8.—A flattering list of entries has been received for the great "diamond tournament" on Tuesday Wednesday, and Thursday, and, unless all signs fail, the Springfield Bicycle Club's annual meet will be the best ever held at Hampden Park. Only trial heats will be decided on Tuesday, but these are always interesting, and will no doubt attract considerable attention. There is no question about the size of the crowds on Wednesday and Thursday. Nothing short of a calamity will keep them away. This has always been the case, and it is quite reasonable to suppose that this year's brilliant programme will make history repeat itself.

In all, there are 134 different names in the entry list, every rider of note in the three classes being represented, with the single exception of Otto Ziegler, the young California wonder, who is nursing a broken arm. Johnson, Tyler, Sanger, and Coleman will appear in the professional races.

Class A naturally leads in the number of entries, having 68. Class B has 42, and the professional division 29. The Class A entries comprise the very cream of the amateur talent, and with the winner and second man of each event in The New-York Times winners' race, which takes place on Thursday, there should be a grand competition at a mile. A much-admired diamond medal, presented by The New-York Times, will reward the victor.

Among the principal candidates for honors in Wednesday's battles, the trial heats of which take place to-morrow, are the following:

Class A.—F. P. Parsons, Springfield; H. J. Pote, Lynn, Mass.; J. P. Clark, Boston; E. H. Snow, Dorchester, Mass.; Charles M. Rollins, Lynn; James J. Casey, Worcester; E. A. Nelson, Springfield; Charles A. Young, Manchester; S. Thyberg, Springfield; Edward Hilfrank, Albany; A. McEdwards, Springfield; Wiese Hammer, Philadelphia; W. G. Douglas, New-York City; Ray Murray, Pleasant Valley, N. Y.; E. O. Peabody, Lynn; F. Baron Stowe, Springfield; A. H. Davy, Greenfield; Fred Longhead, Sarnia, Ontario; Charles R. Newton, Stafford Springs, Conn.; George Dorr, Jr., Mattakan, Mass.; Ray Dawson, Boonton, N. J.

C. S. Henshaw, New-York City; W. H. Minie, Chicopee, Mass.; R. F. Ludwig, Chicopee; F. I. Elmer, Chicopee; C. J. Lewis, Northampton, Mass.; F. A. Landry, Springfield; W. S. Reynolds, Hyde Park, Mass; John T. Bean, New-York City; H. E. Walton, Boston; Charles M. Bly, Northampton; James Clark, Dorchester; H. C. Waldron, Lowell, Mass.; W. E. Templer, Broad Brook, Conn.; Oscar Hadstrom, New-York City; E. M. Bogardus, Chicopee Falls; Thomas Foulds, Springfield; J. A. Farrell, Somerville; Philip Pierce, Manchester; F. W. Juller, Buffalo; Fred A. Toell, Buffalo; H. G. Winter, Tonawanda, N. Y.; Joseph Harrison, Asbury Park, N. J.; M. B. Rust, Springfield; E. E. Walsh, Barre, Vt.; A. J. Kent, Springfield; John Kelleher, Springfield; Carrol Jack, Reading, Penn.; Waldron Shaw, Boston; J. H. Wallestron, Amesbury, Mass; A. T. Fuller, Boston; Charles T. Miner, Binghamton, N. Y.; George B. Cobb, Jr., New-York City; Fred C. Hoyt, Bridgeport; H. P. Mosher, New-York City.

Class B.—J. P. Bliss, Chicago; Thomas Cooper, Detroit; F. B. Rigby, Cleveland; F. G. Barnett, Lincoln, Neb.; J. C. Wintergreen, Malden, Mass.; W. M. Pettigrew, Boston; W. A. Terrill, San Francisco; C. S. Wells, San Francisco; F. J. Titus, New-York City; L. D. Cabanne, St. Louis; Eugene Bernatchez, Springfield; L. A. Callahan, Buffalo; E. C. Johnson, Cleveland; E. Kiser, Dayton; C. E. Murphy, Brooklyn; A. W. Warren, Chicago.

H. H. Maddox, Asbury Park; Dr. A. I. Brown, Cleveland; "Nat" Butler, Cambridgeport, Mass.; F. H. Allen, Springfield; W. M. Simms, Washington; E. C. Bald, Buffalo; Ray McDonald, New-York City; Frank J. Jenny, Utica; Orrin H. Munro, Cohoes; Thomas Butler, Boston; Harley Davidson, Toronto; William Birdsall, Syracuse; Charles A. Church, Chester, Penn.; Frederick Barry, Syracuse, E. A. McDuffee, Malden; C. R. Coulter, Utica.

William De Cardy, E. E. Anderson, Monte Scott, Arthur Gardiner, John Lund, Herman Van Herik, and William Bainbridge, Chicago.

Professionals.—H. C. Tyler, Springfield; Watson Coleman, Springfield; Conn Baker, Columbus, Ohio; I. A. Silvie, Jr., Port Richmond, S. I.; W. C. Sanger, Milwaukee; Arthur Semm, Ilion, N. Y.; Jay Eaton, Elizabeth, N. J.; P. J. Berlo, Boston; A. T. Crooks, Buffalo; Frederick Storge, Buffalo; George R. Cutter, Boston; H. C. Wheeler, East Orange, N. J.; Eugene Barnett, Cranford, N. J.; Johnnie Johnson, Syracuse; E. A. Welnig, Syracuse; J. F. Starbuck, Philadelphia; H. A. Seavey, Syracuse; P. O'Connor, Syracuse; H. R. Steenson, Syracuse; Frederick W. Young, Toronto; H. E. Caldwell, Manchester; W. B. Sherer, Manchester; D. T. Connolly, Boston; J. M. Baldwin, Newark; W. F. Saunders, Boston, and C. E. Kluge, Jersey City.

A STATE RECORD FOR LOEHRS.

The Elizabeth Cyclist Covers Ten Miles in Fast Time.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 8.—Interest in the novel Gilchester serial handicap ten-mile road races has increased and the closeness and excitement of the races have grown with each contest. The originality of the conditions have brought about this result. The series consists of four races, the handicap and time prizes going to the makers of the largest number of points on the basis of 5 for first, 3 for second, and 1 for third. The most novel feature, however, consists of penalties of thirty, twenty, and ten seconds inflicted on the first, second, and third men, respectively, in each subsequent race of the series. This results in a constantly changing and self-adjusting handicap. The scheme has worked like a charm, each race being closer at the finish and better bunched all the way through than its predecessor.

Yesterday the third race of the series was run over the Elizabeth-Rahway course, and in addition to producing a fine finish, resulted in the four time chasers, who started from scratch, finishing in a bunch and breaking the State ten-mile road record. Harry F. Loehrs of the Elizabeth Athletic Cyclers captured the record in 0:26:52. R. H. Poggi, a boy of twelve, did some very fast riding for one so young. Summary:

	Handicap.	Finish.	Net Time.
S. K. Brink.	4:00	32:17	28:18
F. S. Brink.	4:30	32:32	28:02
R. G. Laggren.	4:30	32:32½	28:02½
F. Toms.	4:00	32:34	28:04
R. H. Poggi.	8:00	33:26	33:26
A. J. Desralmes.	5:00	34:08	31:03
N. Pfeuffer.	4:00	34:05	30:05
H. F. Loehrs.	Scratch.	34:52	28:52
C. J. Bird.	Scratch.	34:52½	26:52½
T. A. Cuming.	Scratch.	34:53	26:53
S. C. Cram.	Scratch.	34:55	26:55
W. Whitehead.	6:00	37:54	35:54

The score by points now stands: For the Handicap Prizes—Laggren, 11; S. K. Brink, 9; Slater, 8; F. S. Brink, 3; Grobe, 1. For Time Prizes—Cuming, 9; Loehrs and Bird, 8 each; Mooney and Cram, 1 each. The final races of the series will be run next Saturday.

The Gramercy-Metropolis Century.

The Gramercy and Metropolis Wheelmen will manage a combined century run on Sunday, the 22d inst., from this city to New-Brunswick and return, starting at 5:30 A. M. Experienced pacemakers have been selected, including L. Rouschkoi, "Tom" Ward, G. Wheeler, "Syl" Winkler, and Adolf Stahl. Two handsome prizes will be given to the clubs having the largest and second largest number of survivors. Both clubs will keep open house the evening previous to the run for the benefit of out-of-town riders. The Gramercy Wheelmen's home is at 9 St. Mark's Place; that of the Metropolis Wheelmen at 146 West Twenty-fifth Street. The committee in charge of the run comprises E. Heilbach, Chairman; Henry Barr, Secretary; J. Kierber, P. Balback, H. Fressel, H. R. Dusenbury, "Ad" Hefner, W. A. Schaeffel, and L. Rauschkolb.

Banker Wins a Grand Prix.

PARIS, Sept. 8.—At the Velodrome du Seine to-day Banker, the American bicyclist, won the Grand Prix of the Union Velocipedique, which is worth $200. This prize was won by Zimmerman last year. In a twenty-four-hour bicycle race at Bordeaux, which was finished to-day, Huret covered 851 kilometers 856 meters, winning the prize.

Officials for the Big Road Race.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 8.—The Century Cycle Club of this city has selected an able set of officials for its 100-mile handicap road race, to be held on Sept. 21. Carl Von Lengerke of the South Orange Field Club will be the referee, and the other officials will be as follows: Starter—A. E. Chamberlain, Union County Roadsters, Rahway; Chief Marshal—E. D. Huntoone, Hilly City Bicycle Club, Paterson; Judges and Timers—E. J. Bauer, Elizabeth; Charles Brown, Elizabeth; Adolph Stahl, New-York; W. F. Smith, Newark; Dr. J. W. Voegtner, Newark; J. McDonald, Jr., Newark; M. Rutan, Montclair; W. W. Chester, Elizabeth; C. A. Terrill, Irvington. Others are yet to be chosen, as more than fifty officials are necessary for the conduct of the race.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of The New-York Times.

—On the 25th, 26th, and 27th of this month, during the annual exhibition of the Queens County Agricultural Society at Mineola, there will be decided a cycle race each day for Class A riders. The event on the 25th inst. will be a mile race for novices; on the next day a one-mile handicap, and on the 27th a two-mile handicap. Desirable prizes will be given in each race. Entries close on the 14th with Thomas Lloyd, Queens, Queens County, L. I. The entrance fee for each event is 50 cents.

—The Select Cycle Club of 192 Third Avenue has scheduled the following runs: Sept. 15, Long Branch, N. J.; Sept. 22, City Island, N. Y.; Sept. 29, Tottenville, S. I.; Oct. 6, Tenafly, N. J.; Oct. 13, New-Brunswick, N. J.; Oct. 20, Morristown, N. J.; Oct. 27, Tarrytown, (via Nyack;) Nov. 3, South Beach, S. I.; Nov. 10, Rockville Centre, L. I.; Nov. 17, Yonkers, N. Y.; Nov. 24, Coney Island, L. I.; Nov. 28, Ittner's Villa.

—The present Chief Consul of the New-Jersey Division, League of American Wheelmen, Robert Gentle of Elizabeth, will be renominated. C. Frank Kireckor of the Tourist Wheelmen of Paterson will probably be nominated for Vice Consul, and J. C. Tattersall of Trenton will, it is said, be elected Secretary-Treasurer.

—Henry Gregory of the Mohican Wheelmen of Newark will soon try to break the record to Philadelphia and return. The mark is fourteen hours. He will be paced by Henry Max and Louis Kins on a tandem. Gregory is now training for the trial.

—The one-hour competition on the third day of the Springfield Bicycle Club's tournament will be a Class B event, and entries for it will be received up to the 12th inst.

A. A. U. Championships.

The annual championship meeting of the Amateur Athletic Union that is to be held at Manhattan Field Saturday, Sept. 14, promises to eclipse any previous meeting held by the union. A thoroughly representative entry list has been received by Secretary Sullivan, and nearly all the associations of the union will send on their representative champions. New-England will send a large contingent, as will also the Atlantic Association. Two or three athletes will come from the Central Association, one of whom will be Crum, the phenomenal sprinter, who is considered to have the world's 220-yard record at his mercy. All the prominent athletes of the Metropolitan Association are entered. Among the men entered by the latter association are Buchholz, who will compete in the broad jump and pole vault; Morris, for the half-mile; Ferguson, for the sprints; J. W. Long, 440 and 880 yard runs, and McGlin, in the high jump. Mr. William B. Curtis will act as referee. The regular Amateur Athletic Union standard die medals will be given—gold to the first, silver to the second, and bronze to the third in each event. The programme is the same as usual, except a three-mile run has been substituted for the five-mile run.

Cambridge Athletes in Training.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 8.—The interest manifested in the training of the Cambridge track team has become so great in this city that the members of the team have requested that the gates of Yale Field be hereafter closed to spectators, except those admitted by special permission. This will be given by Messrs. Wade and Day, the Yale managers, who will grant admittance only to such spectators as will not interfere with the Englishmen.

The presence of nearly 500 spectators yesterday rather disconcerted the Cambridge men, who will do little besides limbering up for three or four days. To-day a part of the Cambridge men attended church, and part of them made a trip down the harbor in the Yale launch.

Mr. Dows Charters the Emeline.

NEW-LONDON, Sept. 8.—David Dows, Jr., has chartered the steam yacht Emeline for the remainder of the season. Mr. Dows is building a new yacht, the Thespia, but she is not ready for him yet. The Thespia is expected to be one of the most elaborately furnished yachts afloat.

SPORTING NEWS IN BRIEF.

—A large number of entries have been received for the Timothy D. Sullivan games to be held at Harlem River Park. "Jim" Mitchell of the New-York Athletic Club will attempt to smash the fifty-six-pound weight for height. The events open to amateurs under Amateur Athletic rules are as follows: One-hundred-yard dash, handicap; 300-yard run for novices, running high jump, 220-yard run, handicap; 880-yard run, handicap; one-mile run, handicap, and half-mile championship run, open to members of the New-York and Brooklyn Police, Fire, and Post Office Departments. Handsome and valuable prizes will be awarded in each event. Entries and fees, 25 cents for each event, close with John T. Norton, Post Office Box 611, Sept. 10.

—The annual regatta of the Passaic Rowing Club will be held on Sept. 14. Arrangements are being made by the committee for the best club regatta ever held on the Passaic River. There will probably be junior and senior singles, doubles, four, and eight shell race, and single, double, four, and eight shell gig races. Tub races will come between the more important. A race will be held between men who have never sat in a shell or gig before.

—The Canarsie Athletic Club will hold its fourth annual stag party at Canarsie Village Monday next. There will be three six-round boxing bouts, in which "Tom" Harrison of Brooklyn and "Billy" Johnson of New-York, "Diamond" Perry of Brooklyn and "Mike" O'Brien of Ridgewood, and "Mike" Mulroy of Brighton Athletic Club and "Wally" Cook of Brooklyn will take part.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

MONDAY, SEPT. 9.

Baseball.—New-York vs. Cincinnati, at Polo Grounds; Chicago vs. Brooklyn, at Eastern Park.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 10:

Second race for America's Cup, off Sandy Hook.

Cycling.—Trial heats at Springfield.

Baseball.—Chicago vs. New-York, at Polo Grounds; Brooklyn vs. Cincinnati, at Eastern Park.

SUIT AGAINST THE NATIONAL PARK BANK

Sprain, Dickinson & Co. of This City Want $50,000 Damages.

NYACK, N. Y., Sept. 8.—A fifty-thousand dollar damage suit has been begun in the Supreme Court of Rockland County against the National Park Bank of New-York City by Sprain, Dickinson & Co., bankers, of 10 Wall Street, New-York. This firm claims that its credit and reputation have been injured seriously by reason of the bank refusing to honor their checks, when at the time there was more than sufficient money to their credit to pay all checks drawn against their account. John B. Dickinson, who has charge of the New-York office, lives in Piermont. Mr. Dickinson, when seen to-day, said he did not care to discuss the matter.

It is alleged in the complaint that a check for $25, cashed by the Grand Hotel, and another, of $107.20, deposited with Moody, McClellan & Co., were dishonored by the National Park Bank when there was sufficient money to the credit of the firm to pay them.

The complaint goes on to say that when the knowledge of this proceeding came to Sprain, Dickinson & Co. they demanded an explanation, and sent the dishonored checks to the bank to be certified, with the request that letters of apology be written to those who knew of the transaction. This the bank people refused to do, and their explanation of their action not being satisfactory, the present suit was commenced.

GREAT DAMAGE FROM INSECTS

They Are Doing More Destruction to Crops This Year than Usual.

ALBANY, Sept. 8.—"More damage has resulted from the attacks of insects this year than usual," said State Entomologist Lintner to-day. "In the western part of the State crops have suffered the most loss from the ravages of grasshoppers. The elm leaf beetle has made disastrous work in many parts of the State, and now I have received word of the appearance of a scale insect on the maples along the Hudson. When I was over in Springfield, Mass., last week I noticed this insect's work on the maples there."

Dr. Lintner, when asked for the cause of greater depredations by insects in recent than in former years, replied that the conditions were particularly favorable to their propagation. He gave three contributing causes for the increase. They are these: One or more species of insect is imported into this country every year from some foreign country; then the cultivation of crops on a larger scale and of superior quality invites attacks from insects, and, lastly, the great destruction of birds for millinery and other purposes interferes with the destruction of the insects.

The Woman Bridge Jumper Improving.

The condition of Mrs. Clark McArthur, who jumped from the Brooklyn Bridge Saturday morning, was said to be improving at midnight at the Hudson Street Hospital.

Bicycles.

"A BIRD IN THE HAND," &c.
That's the old saying, but if you rode
GILCHESTER CYCLES
you could ride cross lots and get a half a dozen chickens. It's the bearings. They will run like spilt milk. You get all this for $55; should be $100, but we are still young.
THE GILBERT & CHESTER CO., Makers,
81 Cortlandt St., 109 West St.

OUR MAMMOTH BICYCLE SALE.
350 1895 $100 Western Unions at $49.
400 1895 $100 Ladies' Wilhelms at $49.
875 1895 $100 Spiers Specials at $49.
700 1895 $100 Herald Specials at $49.
400 1895 $100 L. A. W. Specials at $49.
200 second-hand bargains; Columbias, $31; Victor, $29, $34; Raleigh, $33; Warwick, $29, $34, &c. HERALD COMPANY, (cash only,) 114 Nassau St., near Post Office.

THE TINKHAM CYCLE CO.,
306-310 West 59th St. and 20 Warren St., N. Y. City. Brooklyn, Newark, and Newport.

BICYCLES.—We have the best stock in New York. Victors, $38; Liberties, $29; Columbias, $33; Ormondes, $33; Raleighs, $30; Majestics, $39; Lovells, $32; 150 others from $20 up; call with cash. CORTLANDT STREET CYCLE COMPANY, No. 28, corner Church.

BICYCLE (CUT PRICES) COMPANY, 21 PARK Row.—Cheapest house in America to buy any make for spot cash. See our $49 special.

REGISTERED 3 TRADE MARK. "3 IN 1" COMPOUND FOR BICYCLES.
Positively prevents rust. Cleans entire wheel. Lubricates both chain and bearings. Does not gum or harden. Sold by all dealers.

The Turf.

Coney Island Jockey Club.
RACING TO-MORROW.

IN MEMORY OF FATHER SHEEHY.

A Bronze Tablet Unveiled in the Brooklyn Church He Organized Ten Years Ago.

A bronze memorial tablet in memory of the Rev. Daniel J. Sheehy was unveiled in St. Ambrose's Roman Catholic Church, De Kalb and Tompkins Avenues, Brooklyn, last night.

The church was crowded, and a fine musical programme was presented by the choir.

On the platform were the Rev. M. H. Carey, acting pastor of the church; the Rev. John M. Kieley, pastor of the Church of the Transfiguration; Vicar General McNamara, the Rev. James H. Mitchell, Chancellor for the Diocese of Long Island, and Postmaster Andrew D. Sullivan.

The Rev. Daniel J. Sheehy organized St. Ambrose's Parish over ten years ago, and by his hard work made it one of the most important parishes in the diocese. He died about three months ago.

The tablet, which is of bronze, is pronounced to be a magnificent piece of work. The artist is J. Moretti. It is 5 feet 8 inches by 3 feet 11 inches, and upon its face is a picture of the late pastor, in his priestly robes, in the act of speaking to his congregation. In his left hand he carries a breviary.

The tablet is placed upon the wall near the baptismal font. On the top of the tablet is the inscription:

: We have loved him in life; let us not :
: forget him in death. :

Under the tabl

INSTRUCTION.

City—Young Ladies and Children.

Lenox Institute.

Girls' School, 334 Lenox Av. **Boys' School, 336 Lenox Av.**

Thorough Preparation for Life, Business, Professional, and Scientific Schools, and all leading Colleges. Also Primary and Grammar Classes. Scholars from 6 to 20 years of age. Gentleman Teachers only. Perfect organization. English the language of the school. German and French thoroughly taught and spoken. Two Gymnasiums, Scientific Laboratory, Painting, Drawing. A lady teaches Needlework. No Extras. A few boarding scholars received in Principal's family. One of our graduates entered Columbia College third in rank, without conditions. Graduates of Public Schools finished. Occupy our own buildings, having superior sanitary appointments. Broadway, Columbus, and Lexington Av. cars pass the doors. 8th year begins Sept. 17. Applications now received daily. For circular, address ANDREW ZERBAN, Prin. RESIDENCE, 334 Lenox Av., near 127th St.

The Misses Grinnell's

DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

16th Year. 22 E. 54th Street.

Primary, Academic, and College-Preparatory Departments, Oct. 3. Kindergarten, Oct. 14.

Miss Jaudon's School for Girls,

348 MADISON AVENUE,

reopens Oct. 2. Classes for Little Girls. Preparation for all Colleges. A few Boarding Pupils received.

Miss Mary Harriott Norris.

Classes in Higher English for Young Women. 117 West 58th Street.

Miss M. E. Rayson, B. A.

Boarding and Day School for Girls. 176 West 75th St., N. Y.

St. John Baptist School for Girls,

231 East 17th St., N. Y. Terms $300 to $500. Day pupils, $100.

Rev. Dr. & Mrs. Chas. H. Gardner's Home.

Boarding and Day School for Girls. 607 5th Av.

The Simmons School for Girls,

1,010 Madison Av., reopens Sept. 26.

Miss Walker's Day School for Girls,

148 MADISON AVENUE.

Reopens October 1st. Numbers limited. No home study for pupils under fourteen who remain until two o'clock. A Primary Class, introducing Kindergarten Methods, has been added. Post-Graduate Class begins November 1st.

The Misses Moses,

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. NOS. 647 & 649 MADISON AVENUE, NEW-YORK CITY.

Primary, (with Kindergarten,) Intermediate, Academic, and College preparatory departments. Special 2-year course for graduates of public schools

The Misses Ely's School for Girls.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE,

85th and 86th Streets, New-York.

St. Mary's School.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Collegiate, Preparatory, and Primary Classes. Pupils prepared for college. Reopens Oct. 1. Address SISTER SUPERIOR, 6 and 8 East 46th St.

The Jacotot School.

A Boarding and Day School for Girls, 11 W. 86th St., N. Y., adj. to Central Park. Mlle. Froment and Mrs. Charles Leslie Morgan, Principals. Prospectus on application.

Mrs. Helburn's Classes

for children from 6 to 12. Primary and intermediate grades. Fourth year begins October 7th. Circulars on application. Personal interviews after September 21 st, 25 West 90th St.

Miss Spring's English and French

SCHOOL for GIRLS, No. 121 EAST 36th St., near Park Av., reopens Thursday, Sept. 26. A class for LITTLE BOYS. At home after Sept. 15.

Miss Warren's Day School for Girls,

108 W. 81st St. Primary, Intermediate, Academic. Class for boys in the primary department.

Kindergarten Training Class

Mrs. ELLIMAN, 1,786 Broadway, near 57th St.

Miss Carrier's School for Boys & Girls

52 East 30th St. REOPENS OCT. 2.

City—Young Men and Boys.

Messrs. Wilson and Kellogg's School

NO. 622 FIFTH AV., NEAR 60TH ST.

A school of high grade, preparatory to all leading colleges, scientific schools, or business. Reputation for college preparation unsurpassed, due to the fact that Principals have been personally engaged in preparatory work for 30 years. Only the very best teachers as assistants. General method of teaching, a combination of class work with individual instruction. Testimonials required of all new pupils. Commodious building. Gymnasium, laboratory, drawing, painting. Terms $100 to $300. No extras. 19th year begins Sept. 30.

Berkeley School,

18, 20, 22, 24 WEST 44TH ST.

Autumn half sixteenth year begins Monday, Sept. 30. The Head Master will be at the school building to meet parents after Sept. 14. For information address

J. CLARK READ, A. M., Registrar.

The Cutler School

WILL REOPEN ON TUESDAY OCTOBER 1.

Mr. Cutler of The Registrar will be at the School House, No. 20 East 50th Street, between 9 and 12 o'clock after September 16.

Dwight School.

(Academic Dept. of N. Y. Preparatory School.) Sixteenth year begins Sept. 25. Graduates in all principal colleges; certificate admits to many WITHOUT FURTHER EXAMINATION; laboratories; gymnasium. For announcement, address Principal ARTHUR WILLIAMS, (Yale,) 1,479, 1,485 Broadway.

Irving School. Dr. L. D. Ray.

54 West 84th Street.

Winner of 1894 Columbia Alumni Prize for highest entrance honors. Gymnasium. Playground. Primary Dep't. Sixth year begins Sept. 26. Year Book ready.

Halsey School, 34 West 40th St.

Short lessons thoroughly mastered; thirty-first year begins Wednesday, Sept. 25. Primary, commercial, collegiate departments. Of two hundred and eight boys sent up to college, one hundred and seventy-six entered without any conditions.

Harvard School, 578 5th Av.,

Corner 47th St., reopens Sept. 30, 1895. Thorough preparation for college; primary department. W. FREELAND, Principal. Send for circular.

Dr. E. D. Lyon's Classical School.

576 5th Av., will reopen Sept. 30; thorough preparation for all colleges and scientific schools; or business; limited number; primary department.

Wiener Institute,

1,003 MADISON AV., NEAR 77th ST. Boarding and Day School for boys. The 37th school year begins Monday, Sept. 16.

Mount Morris Latin School,

80 East 126th St., reopens Sept. 25.

Woodbridge School,

617 Madison Av.—14th year begins Oct. 1, 1895.

Columbia Grammar School,

34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.

One Hundred and Thirty-second Year.

BEGINS TUESDAY, SEPT. 24TH.

Thorough preparation for all Colleges, Scientific Schools and Business. Primary Classes. Large Gymnasium.

Building constructed especially for school purposes. Large corps of experienced instructors. The Principals will confer with parents at the School on and after Sept. 17th, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Catalogues on application.

Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B., } Principals.
B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M., }

Barnard School,

117 & 119 W. 125th St. 10th year begins Sept. 25. Thorough preparation for college, professional schools, and business. Individual attention. Gymnasium. Catalogue.

WM. S. STEVENS, A. M., Registrar.

Collegiate School.—Founded 1633.

Boys prepared for College, Scientific School, and for Business. Primary department. Well-equipped Gymnasium. Reopens Oct. 1.

L. C. Mygatt, Head Master. 241-243 West SEVENTY-SEVENTH STREET.

Yale School, 51 W. 51st.

Reopens Sept. 30, 1895. Thorough preparation for all colleges, scientific schools, and business. A few boarding pupils taken.

WILLIAM C. READIO, Principal.

FRANCIS B. ALLEN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Primary Department.

Will reopen Sept. 30. 315 Madison Av.

J. H. Morse's School for Boys.

423 MADISON AVENUE, NEW-YORK, will reopen Oct. 2. Preparation for college and scientific schools. Summer address is Cotuit, Mass.

Languages.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Madison Square, (26th St. and Broadway.) Branches in chief American and European cities. Best instruction; reasonable fee; term begins now.

Fraulein A. Hische, from Hanover,

Teacher of German. Conversational classes; private lessons. 223 West 83d St.

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School for Boys. 336 Lenox Av. For full particulars see "City—Young Ladies and Children."

Preparatory Glass for Boys.

22 East 54th Street. Reopens October 2. 16th year. THE MISSES GRINNELL.

City—Both Sexes.

School for the New Education

founded by Prof. Felix Adler. The method of the school is the creative method of Learning by Doing. Limited number of pay pupils taken in the main school, 109 West 54th St., or in the branch school, 669 Madison Av., (near 61st St.) Full-graded course, (children from 3 to 14 years,) including kindergarten. Manual culture, art and science. College preparatory classes for boys and girls. Normal Training Department for Kindergartners. M. P. E. GROSZMANN, Ph. D., Supt., 109 West 54th St.

Grand Conservatory of Music

of the University of the State of New-York. 22D YEAR. All branches of vocal and instrumental music taught as a science and as an art—from the FIRST BEGINNING to the HIGHEST artistic perfection. Weekly concerts and lectures. Teachers' certificates, diplomas, and the regular university degrees granted

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Corner West 72d St. and West End Av., New-York. The "Upper School" prepares for college or business, the "Lower School," in an adjoining house, is for children. Handsome buildings, playground, military drill, gymnasium, hot luncheon. Sanitary arrangements unexceptionable. A limited number of boarding pupils received. Catalogues. Reopens Sept. 25. EDWIN POWLER, M. D., A. B., Principal.

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Scharwenka Conservatory of Music,

37 EAST 68TH ST.

Write for catalogue and particulars.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF

Dr. J. Sachs,

SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 38 WEST 59th ST., REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 23, 1895. THOROUGH PREPARATION FOR ALL COLLEGES. SPECIAL COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

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34th year. 226 East 16th St., cor. Rutherford Place, New-York City. Kindergarten, primary, and academic departments. Preparation for college and technical schools. Twelve teachers. Opens Sept. 17. E. A. H. ALLEN, Principal.

1883. Moeller Institute. 1895.

NO. 336 W. 29TH ST.

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Attention—The Franck College

of True Elocution and Voice Culture. One course only by the originator. Harry C. Franck, A. M., Pres't. 137 West 34th St., New-York City.

James Littman, Master of Dancing,

will teach suburban class, college, or institute within radius of fifty miles, afternoon or evening. Highest references. Address care of Emerson Piano Co., 92 5th Av., N. Y.

Brooklyn—Both Sexes.

Pratt Institute,

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

DAY AND EVENING CLASSES WILL BEGIN WORK SEPTEMBER 23.

HIGH SCHOOL.—A four years' course for both sexes, combining drawing and manual work with the usual studies of a high school or academy. Entrance examinations will be held Sept. 16 and 17.

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For further information or for application blanks, apply at the general office of the Institute, Ryerson St.

FREDERIC B. PRATT, Secretary.

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Morristown, New-Jersey, reopens September 25th. Nearness to New-York affords special advantages. Certificate admits to Smith, Wellesley, and Baltimore College. Music and Art. Resident native French & German teachers. Boarding pupils, $700.

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Under the direction of Bishop Doane. Regular and optional courses in all departments of study. Special advantages in languages, music, and art. Gymnasium. 25th year.

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Illustrated circular sent on request. F. S. ROBERTS, Prin., Norwalk, Conn.

St. Hilda's School,

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Country—Both Sexes.

Stevens School.

THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT OF THE STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, RIVER STREET, between 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J., REOPENS SEPT. 18TH, 1895.

EXAMINATIONS FOR ADMISSION ON THE 16TH AND 17TH OF SEPTEMBER.

Full courses of studies preparatory to Colleges and Schools of Science, Law, and Medicine. The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year or $50 per term. These terms include all the studies. For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

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Convenient to New-York, Philad'a, Balt., and Wash'n; both sexes; 56th year; healthful; beautiful; 18 teachers; 12 courses; cost moderate. For beautifully illustrated catalogue address

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Rye Seminary, Rye, New-York.

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Address for catalogue, REGISTRAR, University, Washington Square East, or Vice Dean, CLARENCE D. ASHLEY, 207 Broadway, N. Y. City.

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Students can receive thorough preparation for Regents' Examinations at New-York Preparatory School, the only Regents' institution that makes a specialty of this work. Over 1,200 students have been successfully prepared. For Annual Catalogue address ASA O. GALLUP, Registrar, 10 East 42d Street.

New-York Law School, 120 Broadway,

"N. Y. City.—Evening Dept., Cooper Union. "Dwight Method" of Instruction. Degree of LL. B. after 2 years' course. Annual fee, $100. Address GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

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American and European Plans.

Hotel absolutely fire-proof. All appointments perfect. Apartments furnished or unfurnished. Location convenient to Broadway Cable, Boulevard, 6th, 8th, 9th, and 10th Av. car lines, and 6th and 9th Av. elevated railroads.

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European Plan.

Select and quiet. Centrally located. Easy of access. Convenient to all cars. Superior restaurant at moderate prices. Best possible service in every department. Rooms, $1.50; suites, $3.00 per day and upward. SPECIAL RATES FOR THE SEASON OR YEAR

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16th ST. & IRVING PLACE, NEW-YORK.

(One block east of Union Square.)

A hotel of quiet elegance and established reputation, with a cuisine of noted excellence. Sunny southern exposure. Spacious public rooms and corridors. Thoroughly modernized. New plumbing. Unusual advantages for permanent guests. American plan. E. N. ANABLE.

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72D ST. AND GRAND BOULEVARD, N. Y.

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WILL OPEN SEPT. 25.

A delightful city hotel residence for families. Thoroughly fire-proof, built in the latest, most approved style. CENTRALLY SITUATED IN THE MIDST OF THE GREAT PARKS, 72d Street being a Parkway connecting Central and Riverside Parks. In touch with all parts of the city by means of the elevated, cable, and eight other lines. The CUISINE AND SERVICE OF THE HIGHEST CHARACTER. Rooms, single or en suite. Address

DAVIS & FOSTER, Managers.

EVERETT HOUSE, 17th St. & 4th Ave.

(OVERLOOKING UNION SQUARE PARK.)

Noted for convenience of situation—bright and cheery exposure—general comfort—thoroughly modernized—new plumbing—cuisine unexcelled. Desirable suites for families.

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The ideal family hotel of the city; quiet, comfortable and exclusive; spacious, sunny, and elegantly furnished suites of rooms by the month, season, or year at reasonable rates. Open for season Sept. 15. Cuisine and service of the highest order.

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2,500 FEET ELEVATION IN THE GREAT WARM SPRINGS VALLEY.

On the CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY, about midway between Washington and Cincinnati. The greatest bathing establishment and most wonderful waters in America for the cure of rheumatism, gout, and nervous troubles. The Fall climate of the great Virginia mountains is nowhere equaled. Hotels and cottages under the management of Fred Sterry. Address Hot Springs, Bath County, Virginia, or apply at C. & O. Offices, 379 and 1,323 Broadway, and offices Pennsylvania Railroad.

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Manhattan Beach, Swept by Ocean Breezes. MANHATTAN HOTEL. Open Until October 1st.

ORIENTAL HOTEL,

The finest hotels on the Atlantic Coast.

ADIRONDACKS.

TAYLOR HOUSE AND COTTAGES, ON SCHROON LAKE.

This popular resort will remain open till Oct. 1. September is the best month for bass fishing, deer hunting, and bird shooting. For full particulars send for "Mountain, Lake, and Brook." Address C. F. TAYLOR & SON, Taylor's-on-Schroon, Warren Co., N. Y.

PASSACONAWAY INN, York Cliffs, Maine. SEPTEMBER RATES ON APPLICATION. ROMER GILLIS, Manager.

PLEASANT DRIVE, HUNTER TO WINDHAM, nine miles, given boarders free. COE'S MOUNTAIN HOME. Windham, N. Y.

SUFFOLK COUNTY'S OLDEST MAN

Deacon Howells Takes Away ex-Sheriff Wilson's Honor—Others Yet to be Heard From.

EAST MORICHES, L. I., Sept. 8.—The celebration of the ninety-second birthday of ex-Sheriff Stephen J. Wilson of Babylon and the claim that he was the oldest man in Suffolk County have stirred up some of the old people living in this section.

Deacon William R. Howells of this place was born in Southampton, L. I., Aug. 24, 1799. He is a son of Capt. Oliver Howells, who had six children, and who came from Lynn, Mass. Capt. Howells was one of the first settlers of Southampton.

Deacon Howells worked in a shoe store in Babylon when there were only five houses in the place. He afterward started a country store at Southampton. The business is now conducted by two of his sons, but Deacon Howells's name is still over the door. The Deacon joined the Presbyterian Church in 1832 and was elected a Deacon in 1848. He has been twice married.

One of his daughters by his first wife, Mrs. Caroline Glover, is seventy years old and lives in Brooklyn. Five of Deacon Howells's children by his second wife are now living.

Suffolk County has always made great claims as to the longevity of its inhabitants, and it is probable that other sections will now be heard from on the question as to which place is the residence of the oldest person in the county.

'THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8—8 P. M.—Forecast for Monday:

NEW-ENGLAND, fair, light, variable winds, warmer in Vermont.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair, light winds, shifting to southeasterly.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, fair, southeasterly winds, warmer in central portion. DELAWARE and NEW-JERSEY, fair, light, variable winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA and MARYLAND, fair, but partly cloudy, with easterly, shifting to southerly winds, slight changes in temperature. VIRGINIA, generally fair, southeasterly winds. NORTH CAROLINA, local showers in southeastern, fair in northwestern portion, southeasterly winds, warmer in the interior. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, generally fair, southerly winds. ILLINOIS, increasing cloudiness, with local showers during the afternoon or night, southerly winds, warmer. SOUTH CAROLINA, local showers, southeasterly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, local showers, easterly winds. GEORGIA, fair in western, local showers in eastern portion, southeasterly winds. ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, and LOUISIANA, generally fair, except local showers on the coast, southeast winds. EASTERN TEXAS, generally fair, southerly winds. WESTERN TEXAS, fair, southwesterly winds. NEW-MEXICO, fair, warmer in southern portion, westerly winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair and continued warm, southerly winds. ARKANSAS, generally fair, southerly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, WEST VIRGINIA, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and OHIO, fair Monday, warmer, winds shifting to southerly. INDIANA, generally fair during the day, cloudy and probably showers during the night, southerly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, generally fair, but with increasing cloudiness, southeasterly winds, warmer in southeastern portion. UPPER MICHIGAN, local showers, variable winds. WISCONSIN, increasing cloudiness, probably showers during the evening or night, southeasterly winds, warmer in southern portion. MISSOURI and IOWA, local showers and partly cloudy weather, southerly winds, slightly warmer. MINNESOTA, local showers and generally cloudy weather, southeasterly winds, warmer. NEBRASKA, showers in eastern portion, fair in western portion, southerly winds, becoming variable. KANSAS, fair, except showers in northeastern portion, southerly winds, warmer in northeastern portion, cooler in extreme western portion. COLORADO, generally fair, westerly winds. SOUTH DAKOTA, local rains and warmer in eastern portion, fair in western portion, southeasterly winds, shifting to westerly. NORTH DAKOTA, local showers and partly cloudy weather, southeasterly winds, becoming variable, cooler in western portion. MONTANA, light showers, cooler in eastern portion, winds shifting to westerly. WESTERN FLORIDA, local rains and partly cloudy weather, southeasterly winds. WYOMING, generally fair, westerly winds.

The barometer has risen on the Atlantic coast. It is highest over Pennsylvania, and has fallen throughout the Central Valley and Rocky Mountain district, and it is decidedly low north of Montana. Local showers are reported from the South Atlantic coast, in the lower Missouri Valley, and southern portion of Minnesota and Louisiana. Elsewhere the weather is generally clear. The following heavy rainfall (in inches) was reported during the last twelve hours: Charleston, 1.28. It is slightly cooler from the lower lake region southward to Virginia, and it is decidedly warmer from Texas northward to Dakota. Fair weather will prevail in the Middle Atlantic States, the lower lake region, and New-England.

New School in Jersey City.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Sept. 8.—A new parochial schoolhouse built by the Rev. Father Weyland of St. Nicholas's Catholic Church, at Ferry Street and Central Avenue, was dedicated this afternoon. The services were conducted by Bishop Wigger. Addresses were made by Mgr. Seton and Fathers Weyland and Harpes. The building is of brick, trimmed with terra cotta, and cost $40,000. It will seat 1,000 pupils.

His Ideal.

From Harper's Bazar.

"How many stars can you see?" she asked.
"Two more than you," said he.
"How do you make that out?" she asked.
"I can see your eyes," said he,
And that was the beginning of it all.

Withdrawn for Repairs.

From The Nashville American.

The humorist came in and looked at the dictionary one night and told me he had a first rate joke nearly ready to hand in. The next night he looked at the dictionary again, and the third night he looked at the map for a time, with his finger resting about the place where Chattanooga is laid down. The fourth night he came in and asked what I thought of a joke which he handed me. I read the slip of paper and saw there this inscription: "Why is a silveroon like Sand Mountain? Because it is full of talc." Then I pointed out a few facts about the joke and asked where he found them. He did not know if there were any talc in Sand Mountain or not, and proposed to change the mountain to the Ozarks. I did not know about the talc supply of the Ozarks, either, and he took the joke away until he could run upon a mountain which he was sure contained talc. This shows what perils environ the would-be maker of jokes.

A Beginning.

From Puck.

Marston—How is your scheme coming on for buying a yacht?

Post—First class; I've bought a pair of forty-cent white duck trousers.

Wisdom Comes Late.

From Brooklyn Life.

A man needs to be eighty, thereabouts or thereafter, to realize what a great future he has in his past.

Yonkers Wanted.

1.—MADISON AV., 650, CORNER 58th St.—Elegant second-floor suite, with board; other rooms; strictly first-class.

5 EAST 41st ST.—Newly and handsomely furnished house; refined appointments; rooms, with excellent board, en suite or single; to gentlemen and wives, or single men; seen between 9 and 1, or after 6 P. M.

17th ST., 116 EAST, NEAR UNION Square.—Large and single rooms; excellent table families, gentlemen; references.

45th ST., 216 WEST.—Finely furnished double and single rooms; excellent board; refined family; references exchanged.

46 WEST 21st ST.—Large room; also hall room; with board; references exchanged.

47th STREET, 16 EAST.—Choice rooms, en suite or single; superior table; parlor dining room; references.

82d ST., 41 WEST.—Handsome rooms; private baths if desired; parlor dining room; excellent table; terms moderate.

150 EAST 37th ST.—Newly furnished rooms; excellent table; references exchanged.

Furnished Rooms.

18th ST., 128 EAST.—Very pleasant large and small rooms; southern exposure; without board; references.

24th ST., 25 EAST, MADISON SQUARE.—Handsome large rooms, with and without private bath.

39 EAST 21st ST.—Handsome parlor floor suites and single rooms; breakfast optional; references.

48th ST., 63 WEST.—Large connecting front rooms; southern exposure; electric lights; steam heat; sanitary plumbing.

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434 MADISON AV.—Third floor; sunny front room; large closets; also small rooms; corner house; reference.

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HOTEL BERESFORD, CORNER 81ST ST. AND Central Park West.—One very choice corner suite of rooms and bath from Oct. 1; also, one suite of four rooms and bath; all rooms outside and fronting both Central Park and Manhattan Square; the very best location on Manhattan Island.

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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1895, at 11 o'clock, at FLEETWOOD DRIVING PARK, New-York,

FORTY HEAD OF TROTTING STOCK, property of MR. G. J. HARLEY, Great Neck, Long Island, N. Y., including the WELL-KNOWN RACE WINNERS and campaigners HONEYWOOD, 2:14¼; ELECTRIC COIN, 2:18¼; BROWN LACE, 2:19¾; ENOLA, 2:21¼, &c.; the great sire VATICAN; several choice Brood Mares and promising youngsters, comprising the get of GUY WILKES, DIRECTOR, ST. BEL, RED WILKES, ALCANTARA, SULTAN, ONWARD, and GOULD, &c., which may be seen at Fleetwood Driving Park on and after Saturday, Sept. 7.

For catalogues, now ready, address the auctioneers, at 107 John St., New-York.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF Lee Rifles.—Navy Department, Washington, D. C., August 30, 1895.—Sealed proposals in duplicate addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C., and indorsed "Proposals for the manufacture of 10,000 Lee rifles," will be received at the Navy Department until 12 o'clock noon, TUESDAY, October 1, 1895, and publicly opened immediately thereafter. Manufacturers desiring to bid and having a suitable plant for the work will communicate with the Bureau of Ordnance, when they will be supplied with blank forms of proposals, drawings, and specifications, and informed when and where they can inspect the model rifle. Each proposal must be accompanied by a certified check, payable to the order of the Secretary of the Navy, for an amount equal to 5 per cent. of the bid. The check received from the successful bidder will be returned to him on entering into a formal contract for the due performance of the work and giving bond for the same, with security to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Navy, in a penal sum equal to 15 per cent. of the amount of his bid; but in case he shall fail to enter into such contract and to give such bond within thirty days after notice of the acceptance of his proposal, the check accompanying such proposal shall become the property of the United States. All checks accompanying proposals which are not accepted will be returned to the bidder after the award shall have been made. The right is reserved to waive defects in the form of and to reject any or all bids. Ten per cent. will be retained from payments under the contract until completion thereof and compliance with the specifications. Preference for early deliveries (date of which must be stated in the proposal) will be given, a penalty to be imposed for failure to complete deliveries within the time specified in the contract. W. McADOO, Acting Secretary.

AQUEDUCT COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, Room 209 Stewart Building, No. 280 Broadway, New-York, Aug. 27, 1895.

TO CONTRACTORS—Bids or proposals for doing the work and furnishing the materials called for in the approved forms of contract now on file in the office of the Aqueduct Commissioners for constructing new highways and their appurtenances, fences, &c., (Line No. 1 and Line No. 4,) in the town of Cortland, Westchester County, New-York, will be received at this office until Friday, Sept. 13, 1895, at 3 o'clock P. M., and they will be publicly opened by the Aqueduct Commissioners as soon thereafter as possible, and the award of the contract for doing said work and furnishing said materials will be made by said Commissioners as soon thereafter as practicable.

Blank forms of said approved contract and the specifications thereof, and bids or proposals, and proper envelopes for their inclosure, form of bonds, and all other information, can be obtained at the above office of the Aqueduct Commissioners on application to the Secretary.

By order of the Aqueduct Commissioners,

JAMES C. DUANE, President.

EDWARD L. ALLEN, Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR BRONZE TABLET.—Office Public Buildings and Grounds, War Department, Washington, D. C., Sept. 4, 1895.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received here until 2 P. M. SATURDAY, Oct. 26, 1895, for furnishing and erecting in Gettysburg Military Park, a bronze tablet having upon it a medallion of President Lincoln and his address at the dedication of the National Cemetery. Forms and specifications can be obtained here. Right is reserved to reject any and all proposals. JOHN M. WILSON, Col., Engrs.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, ARMY BUILDING, New-York City, Aug. 27, 1895.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18, 1895, for sale by the United States of hull and machinery of dredge "Flood Rock," now lying on shoal at Riker's Island, East River. For particulars apply to undersigned. G. L. GILLESPIE, Lt. Col. Engrs.

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MANHATTAN BEACH Swept by Ocean Breezes. KERKER'S ORCHESTRA (50)..3:30, 7:10 RICE'S BURLESQUERS, "1492"..9 P

NEARLY A MODEL SUNDAY

Only Eighteen Excise Arrests in New-York City Yesterday.

SALOONS CLOSED, POLICE WATCHFUL

Most Saloon Keepers Had Decided to Obey the Law — Absence of Disorder Noticeable.

A "dryer" Sunday than yesterday never was known in this city. From the Battery to Spuyten Duyvil, and from Grand Street Ferry to the North River the law against the Sunday sale of liquors was so strictly enforced that, with a few exceptions, the saloons may be said to have been hermetically sealed. The result was that scarcely an arrest for a serious offense was made in the entire city.

"President Roosevelt," said a police official yesterday to a reporter for The New-York Times, "is doing more than closing saloons on Sunday; he is checking crime. His weekly experiments have proved that with saloons shut tight crime can be almost stopped, even in a great city like New-York."

"The saloons are tighter than ever," said Acting Chief Conlin. "The dealers are not fools. Although they have made a hard fight, they have toed the mark when such action became inevitable. I have made a pretty close observation to-day, and I tell you New-York is like a village.

"As for the report that the members of the Liquor Dealers' Association will reopen their saloons Sunday, I don't believe it. It is absurd. They would not dare to do it."

If any liquor was sold yesterday in the Fourth Precinct, it was done so slyly that a lynx could not have detected it. A tour of the precinct was made by a reporter for The New-York Times, who was unable to find any place that had the appearance of being open. The saloon of Morris Tekulsky on Oak Street was closed tight. The shades were up, and the bar was in full view of pedestrians on the street.

"I know of only two saloon keepers that attempted to do business to-day," said Acting Captain Thompson, "and I promptly stationed men in front of their places to prevent any one going in. One was Jeremiah Sullivan of 390 Front Street, and the other was James Collins of 2 Oliver Street, next door to the Mariners' Temple. I had quite an experience at Collins's place this morning. I noticed last Sunday that a cellar door in the sidewalk that was usually closed was open, and I walked over to investigate. Some loungers saw me and gave the alarm, and the door was closed. I went there again to-day, and turned the corner from Chatham Square so quickly that no one had time to give any warning. The door was open, and I walked down into the cellar, where I found a stairway leading through an open trap door into the rear room of Collins's saloon, on the first floor. I heard several voices up there, and knew Collins was doing business, and I started up the stairs. As I stepped on the stairs the men in the saloon heard me, and some one looked down to see who was coming up. He recognized me, and shouted: 'Cheese it!' Instantly the trap door was thrown down and bolted, so that I could not gain an entrance to the saloon. My head was within an inch of the trap door as it was shut, and I had a narrow escape from being injured. I came away, and sent a man to the cellar door, and put a stop to the business there. He was relieved at 6 o'clock, so I don't think Collins did a profitable business after my visit.

"Several members of the Liquor Dealers' Association have assisted us to-day," continued Capt. Thompson. "They reported this morning four places kept by non-association men which they said they suspected were open. I visited the places myself, and then posted men in front of them. In a short time the proprietors locked up their saloons and went away.

"I saw men turn away from the side doors of a number of places where they were unable to gain admittance.

"Two extra policemen were detailed to this precinct. I posted one in Chatham Square and the other in Park Row, near the Brooklyn Bridge. I saw a few City Vigilance men in Chatham Square, but in no other part of the precinct.

"Old residents of the Fourth Ward tell me they are ashamed of the present condition of affairs," continued Capt. Thompson, laughing. "They say they never thought the ward would become so decent and lawabiding as it has been lately. This result is due entirely to the elimination of politics from the saloon business. Saloon keepers know now that a political 'pull' won't avail them, and policemen know that they need not fear the wrath of any saloon keeper for doing their duty."

In the Seventh Precinct it was as quiet yesterday as a churchyard.

"We have not arrested anybody to-day," said Acting Captain Brennan. "We have received several complaints about places being open, but our men reported upon investigation that the complaints were unfounded. I have posted three men to watch the saloons on the block in Cherry Street between Catherine and Market Streets. None of the Liquor Dealers' Association men or the City Vigilance League men have been to the police station to-day."

Two arrests for excise violations were made in the Eleventh Precinct. Maria Platt of 20 Bayard Street, who keeps a saloon and boarding house, was arrested for selling beer, and Victor Stelter, a restaurant keeper of 105 Delancey Street, was caught while dispensing lager to a customer.

As the reporter was about to enter the police station in Eldridge Street a man was seen walking on the opposite side of the street carrying a can of beer. Two detectives stood on the steps and saw him, and one started across the street to follow him. But the man disappeared in a crowd that came along at the time and was not seen again. The detectives thought he went into an area.

The Fifteenth Precinct was a model of sobriety yesterday.

"We haven't received a complaint or made an arrest to-day," said Capt. Eakins. "Everything is closed. We have had no extra men here, because there was no need of any. The City Vigilance League agents are around, but they have not discovered anything to my knowledge."

The Nineteenth—the Tenderloin—was as dry as police vigilance could make it. Liquor was sold to guests in a few hotels, but the saloon business was at a standstill. Even French restaurant keepers were obliged to refuse wine with dinners, because Capt. Pickett had warned them he would arrest any one who violated the law.

"Two ex-policemen, who formerly served in this precinct, have tried to-day to keep open their saloons," said Capt. Pickett to the reporter, "but I sent policemen to close their places. Andrew J. Bradley of 319 Seventh Avenue is one. Bradley's place is on the corner of Twenty-eighth Street, and has an entrance on each street. I discovered this morning that he was trying to sell on the sly. So I posted a policeman at each entrance and closed him up. Bradley, while on the force and in this precinct, used to tend bar in that same saloon on his off days and during his off hours. He was forced out of the department about four years ago.

"The other ex-policeman who tried to run his saloon to-day is Christopher J. Powers, on the corner of Sixth Avenue and Thirtieth Street. I found that his customers obtained entrance to the saloon through an adjoining cigar store. I had that means of communication closed and watched by a policeman. Powers was formerly on special duty in this precinct, under Capt. Reilly. He retired about two years ago."

The saloons of John Baden, at 148 West Seventeenth Street, and Ward & McCarrity, at 117 Seventh Avenue, were reported to Capt. Pickett by City Vigilance League watchers as being open yesterday afternoon, and he sent men to keep them closed.

The Twentieth Precinct was apparently as arid as a desert. Acting Captain Kerr said one arrest for violating the excise law was the only one recorded. He had ten extra men from the Twenty-seventh Precinct and ten from the Jefferson Market Court squad.

The court squad men complained yesterday because they were detailed by Capt. Kerr to regular patrol duty in uniform. This he has done for the last six Sundays, and as Sunday is the only day they have for recreation they felt aggrieved that they should have to be on duty that day.

Nelson's saloon at Seventh Avenue and Thirtieth Street, was open yesterday morning, and Policeman Waltzfelder was sent by Acting Captain Kerr to arrest Nelson and close the place. As the policeman attempted to enter, William Daniels, a big negro, seized him and threw him to the ground. Daniels then caught Waltzfelder's right index finger between his teeth and bit it to the bone. Alexander Briggs also took a hand in the scuffle, until another policeman appeared, when both colored men were arrested. City Magistrate Cornell, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, held Daniels for trial in default of $1,000, and fined Briggs $3. Waltzfelder may lose his finger.

Most of the saloon keepers in the Twenty-first Precinct recognized the fact that Sunday violations of the excise law were no longer popular, and yielded gracefully to the situation. One man risked detection. Peter Steduth of 338 Third Avenue let his bartender, George Rheam, shoulder the responsibility for his violation of the law. Rheam sold a glass of whisky to a policeman in the afternoon and was promptly arrested. He was bailed in $500 for his appearance to-day in the Yorkville Police Court.

Saloons were generally closed in the Twenty-third Precinct. Acting Captain Steinkamp was determined that his territory should be "dry," and his men were abroad from midnight until midnight watching the saloons. Peter Delaney of 801 Second Avenue was caught by a policeman to whom he gave a glass of whisky for which he refused pay. He was held by City Magistrate Flammer in the Yorkville Police Court in $100 for trial.

Capt. Strauss of the Twenty-fifth Precinct had a number of special men patrolling the precinct, and one arrest was made. George A. Wolff of 1,411 Avenue A was captured while selling liquor in his saloon late in the afternoon. Eleven men were found at his bar.

No arrests were made yesterday for selling liquor on excursion steamers within the city limits. On every excursion boat that left the city policemen were stationed, and all reported that the law was strictly observed. No liquor was sold on the Coney Island boats above Bay Ridge.

City Magistrate Simms, in the Harlem Police Court, yesterday held Albert Fredericks, a drug clerk, in $100 for selling whisky to a customer. He also held Giuseppe Sabucio, who has a saloon at 304 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, in a similar amount for selling liquor yesterday morning.

PRAISE FOR PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

The Rev. Dr. Gillies Shows What He Has Accomplished.

The Rev. Dr. William Gillies preached last night on "Roosevelt and Reform" in the Methodist Episcopal Church, at 10 Forsyth Street. His text was: "When the righteous are in authority the people rejoice."

Dr. Gillies began by reviewing the Constitutional provision giving to all religious and public liberty. Such liberty had not, he said, been enjoyed by the people of this city under previous administrations during the last quarter of a century. Now all this was changed. Dr. Gillies declared that under the present administration there was a marked improvement, especially in the Police, Health, and Street Cleaning Departments. The Police Department, he said, had made three great improvements. The first was the change in the treatment of citizens by the police. Dr. Gillies said that the police were polite now to citizens. The second improvement, he said, was that the Police Department had made the people respect the laws by enforcing them. The third, he declared, was the great satisfaction among the toiling classes that the law was being enforced for all alike.

Dr. Gillies closed by saying that Mr. Roosevelt was nobly and honestly enforcing the laws as he found them on the statute books, and that his action in so doing had greatly improved the condition of affairs on the east side. He added that Dr. Parkhurst should be thanked for the public upheaval that brought about reform.

SAME OLD STORY IN BROOKLYN.

Saloons Open in all Sections—Forty-nine Arrests for Drunkenness.

The Brooklyn police again neglected yesterday to enforce the excise law. The saloons were open and doing a good business.

The story of the violation of the excise law is the same each week, and Mayor Schieren, notwithstanding the fact that everybody knows that the law is not enforced, maintains that it is.

As usual the officials at Police Headquarters declared that there was not a saloon open in Brooklyn yesterday, and then they winked and said they had never known it to be so dry.

Forty-nine arrests for drunkenness were made between Saturday midnight and 6 o'clock yesterday morning. The record by precincts, taken from the reports of the Captains, is as follows:

First	4	Sixteenth	0
Second	2	Seventeenth	0
Third	2	Seventeenth Sub	0
Fourth	2	Eighteenth	2
Fifth	6	Nineteenth	0
Sixth	0	Twentieth	0
Seventh	1	Twenty-first	6
Eighth	2	Twenty-second	0
Ninth	2	Twenty-third	1
Tenth	2	Twenty-fourth	0
Eleventh	12	Twenty-fourth Sub	2
Twelfth	1	Twenty-fifth	0
Thirteenth	1	Twenty-fifth Sub	0
Fourteenth	0		
Fifteenth	1	Total	49

One of the police officials tried to maintain yesterday that men arrested for intoxication between midnight Saturday and 6 o'clock yesterday morning had obtained their liquor before midnight Saturday.

The same saloons that have been reported every week as being open in the territory between the City Hall and the bridge were open yesterday, and, as usual, did a good business. The side doors in many places were wide open, and a person passing by the saloons could see men standing at the bars drinking beer and other liquids. The police could not see this, because they did not want to.

"Mayor Schieren is a very shrewd man," said a prominent Democratic saloon keeper of this neighborhood to a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday. "He is looking for a renomination for Mayor, and as long as he has the Mayoralty bee in his bonnet we can violate the law, and he does not dare to order us closed on Sunday. He is afraid that if he should do such a thing the liquor men would fight him—and they would.

"If he does not get the renomination, then he may order the police to shut up the saloons, but as long as we know his failing we are not afraid of being molested by the police."

The Eastern District sloons were open, and no attempt was made to enforce the law. In the section known as "Dutchtown" the saloons were wide open, and pitchers and tin pails were carried openly by men and women, and children under fourteen years old.

South Brooklyn was as wet as it usually is Sundays, especially in the vicinity of Erie Basin, where crowds gathered in the hope of seeing the victorious Defender and the vanquished Valkyrie.

There was not a single arrest reported at Police Headquarters yesterday for violation of the excise law.

WANING OF FREE SILVER IN THE SOUTH

Sound-Money Sentiment Becoming More and More Pronounced.

From The Richmond (Va.) Times.

Congressman Joseph E. Washington of Nashville, Tenn., was in Washington City a day or so back, and he made the following statement to a reporter:

"Our people have been much wrought up over the financial question, and at one time the advocates of free and unlimited coinage of silver appeared to be in the ascendant. But after Secretary Carlisle's great speech before the Sound-Money Convention in Memphis the tide turned. It set our people to thinking, and the more they thought the more convinced they become of the correctness of the doctrine advanced by the Secretary of the Treasury. And if the question was now put to a vote, Tennessee would be found in the sound-money column. I think it can be safely said that Tennessee will send a sound-money delegation to the next Democratic National Convention."

And so the news continues to come from all parts of the country. A year ago Tennessee was as hopelessly committed to free silver as Virginia then was. But Mr. Washington is not the only person from whom we hear that there has been a total revulsion of opinion there. We have never known anything like the change that has taken place in Virginia within the past few months. When our convention is held next year to choose delegates to the National Democratic Convention, we predict that a sound-money delegation will be sent. If that convention had been held six months ago, it would have been solid for free silver. The heresy is dead, and we doubt if it will even be mentioned in the next National Democratic Convention.

Her Weight in Gold As a Wedding Gift.

From The Philadelphia Call.

A fine-looking Westerner strolled into the Mint one day this week, and asked Major Worman to have the equivalent of 118 pounds avoirdupois figured out for him in gold. He was introduced to Cashier Leidy, to whom he said that his daughter was to be married to an Ottumwa (Iowa) man, and he desired to make her a wedding present equivalent to her value in gold. Mr. Leidy figured that the future bride's worth in gold was $35,000, and the man, who left his card, said he would draw a check for the amount in favor of the bridegroom-to-be, whose name he also left. He had thought of securing the actual gold, but sensibly concluded that a check would do.

SCOTT DIED AN IMBECILE

Dr. Winslow Stands by His Assertion Concerning the Novelist.

SHAKESPEARE NOT ON THE LIST

Instanced Only as a Poet Whose Death Was Due to Drunkenness — Grounds for the Assertions.

Dr. Forbes Winslow, the well-known alienist, of London, gave to The New-York Times recently an interview in which he expressed his views on "The Madness of Genius." He gave a categorical list of poetical and other geniuses who had died of insanity. His statements have given rise to much discussion.

The statements of Dr. Winslow to which the most exception has been taken are that "the genius of Sir Walter Scott ended in a state of imbecility. He first became conscious of his condition by a partial loss of memory and want of recognition of even his own sonnets," and that Shakespeare died of excessive drinking.

Dr. Winslow still maintains his position regarding Sir Walter Scott. So far as Shakespeare is concerned, Dr. Winslow states that he did not intend to include Shakespeare in the list of geniuses who had become insane or shown signs of mental weakness, but to quote him as an example of a great poet whose death was due to drunkenness. Dr. Winslow made the following statement yesterday:

"I am fully prepared to stand by my assertion that the genius of Sir Walter Scott ended in imbecility, and, notwithstanding the fact that the editor of The New-York Times apparently disagrees with me, am of opinion that I can prove its truth.

"The first suspicion of the failing mental power of Sir Walter Scott was manifested by his complete forgetfulness and want of recognition of one of his own songs at Lord Ellesmere's house, his memory at this time having completely failed him.

"In glancing at Scott's later works, the psychologist may form a shrewd guess at the progress of that flaccid degeneration of tubular neurine which probably began with his reverses and kept pace with his wondrous toil to liquidate his debts, and ended in imbecility.

"It is piteous to read of the last days of Sir Walter Scott. His mind, though hopelessly obscured, appeared, when there was any symptom of consciousness, to be dwelling on serious and solemn things, and now and then he imagined himself to be administering justice as Sheriff. His mind kept wandering from one subject to another. At one time he was quoting extracts from the Scriptures; at other times discussing other subjects, and then hopelessly mingling them together. One who was present with him shortly prior to his death, describes his visit to the house and a drive with Sir Walter Scott as follows:

"'The river being in the flood, we had to go round a few miles by Melrose Bridge. After passing the bridge, the road for a couple of miles lies east of Abbotsford. Sir Walter Scott relapsed into his stupor, but on gaining the banks immediately above it his excitement became again ungovernable. * * * Then came calm, comparative lucidness, and then silence in the sleep that knows no awakening.'

"The post-mortem examination of the brain revealed the fact that there was slight turgidity of the vessels on the surface of the brain, and the cineritious substance was found of darker hue than natural; there was a greater quantity than usual of serum in the ventricles; there were several small hydatids found in the choroid plexus in the left hemisphere, and there was distinct ramollisement of the corpus striatum of the same side. The brain was not large, and the cranium was thinner than it is usually found to be.

"This information is based upon Lockhardt's 'Life of Sir Walter Scott,' and it is impossible to have any better authority than this. If we cannot rely on our biographers, whom are we to rely on?

"Perhaps there is no more touching psychological history than that which details the phenomena of the mental decadence and bodily decline, amid which the hand of the mighty Magician of the North 'who rolled back the current of time' drooped, at last, in hopeless paralysis. In this mournful history, which, as detailed by Lockhart, we can never peruse without some feelings of emotion, there is chronicled the special physiology and pathology of Sir Walter Scott's overworked mind. It is the history of a case—too common, alas!—not to be neglected by those who now mount as upon the wings of eagles.

"At a time when pecuniary difficulties added to his mental labors, Sir Walter Scott had to tug at the literary oar, and he paid the first penalty of his unparalleled toils on the 15th of February, 1830, when he had a slight apoplectic attack, more than two years and a half before his death.

"His biographer recalls the fact that both Sir Walter Scott's father and elder brother had died of paralysis, so there was distinct hereditary tendency of nervous disease, and when we consider the great agitation and tribulations to which he had been subjected during the four preceding years, the only wonder is that the blow was deferred so long. He was not without sufficient warning, but the long habit of literary labor was too strong for him, and after so distinct a notice of the state of the material organ he still worked as industriously as ever.

"During the following Winter his state of mind was distressingly shown to his amanuensis. His biographer observes that a more difficult and delicate task never devolved upon any man's friend than that which at this time he had to encounter. He could not watch Scott from hour to hour, or write at his dictation without gradually, slowly, most reluctantly, becoming aware of the fact that that mighty hand which he had worshipped for more than thirty years of intimacy had lost something, and was daily losing something more of its energy. The faculties were there, and each of them was every now and then displaying itself in full vigor, but the sagacious judgment, the brilliant fancy, the unrivaled memory were all subject to occasional eclipse. Ever and anon he paused and looked round him like one half waking from a dream mocked with shadows. The sad bewilderment of his gaze showed a momentary consciousness that, like Samson in the lap of the Philistine, his strength was passing from him, and he was becoming weak like unto other men.

"Then came the strong effort of aroused will—the clouds dispersed as before a purer air, all was bright and serene as of old, and then it closed again in yet deeper darkness.

"Under these circumstances, it was no wonder that his medical advisers assured him repeatedly and emphatically that if he persisted in working his brain nothing could prevent his malady from recurring with redoubled severity. His answer was, 'As for bidding me not work, Molly might as well put the kettle on the fire and say, "Now, don't boil." * * * I foresee distinctly that if I were to be idle I should go mad.'

"The fate of Swift and Marlborough was also before his eyes, and in his journal there is an entry expressive of the fear lest the anticipated blow should not destroy life, and that he might linger on a driveller and a show.

"'I do not think my head is weakened,' he writes, 'yet a strange vacillation makes me suspect. Is it not thus that men begin to fail—becoming, as it were, infirm of purpose?'

"And when, at the Court House of Jedburgh, he faced the rabble populace and braved their hootings, the same idea of impending calamity was still present to his mind, as he greeted them, on turning away, in the words of the doomed gladiator, 'Morituri vos saluto!'

"'As the plow neared the furrow,' to use Scott's own expressive phrase, he was still urged on by his fixed habits of labor. Under the full consciousness that he had sustained three or four strokes of apoplexy, or palsy, or both combined, and tortured by various attendant ailments—cramp, rheumatism in half his joints, and daily increase of lameness—he retained all the energy of his will, and struggled manfully against this sea of troubles. Perhaps there is nothing more remarkable with literary men than this enchantment with labor, and hardly anything less distressing when rest is needed. The mind seems as if it were a wild horse, to which the body is helplessly fastened, or as if it were an imperious tyrant, demanding incessant toil. Hardly is one literary undertaking completed—often before the finishing touches are put to the work—than the author is casting about for another undertaking. This peculiarity in literary men is one of the most obvious, most strongly marked, and most fatal.

"Now, as to Shakespeare, I am afraid The New-York Times has misunderstood what I intended to say; and, I think, what I did say, was that William Shakespeare, authough so few know it, died of a drunken excess in the meridian of his splendor, as was gathered from a manuscript diary of Mr. Ward of Stratford, who was intimate with Shakespeare's set—the Lucys, the Cloptons, and the Combes. He wrote his diary, now in the library of the Medical Society of London, some forty years after Shakespeare's death. In this diary was written the following passage:

"'Shakespeare, Drayton, and Ben Jonson had a merry meeting, and it seems, drank too hearty, for Shakespeare died of a feavor there contracted.'

"The assumption is that his brain gave way in consequence. My opinion is that Shakespeare had been drinking with these people, and got into a state of intoxication, from the effects of which he ultimately succumbed. When I talked the other day on the 'Madness of Genius,' I merely cited Shakespeare as an example of one of a number of poets who died from the effects of drink, which one can readily assume from the records.

"If The New-York Times is still unconvinced that Shakespeare died from the effects of drunkenness I can cite many more authorities, but I cannot do it this afternoon, since it would consume much time in hunting up my memoranda."

Dr. Winslow is still at the Westminster Hotel, and will remain in this city for several weeks. He is considering the advisability of establishing a freer hospital in this city for the treatment of mental diseases among the poor, similar in scope and plan to the British Hospital for Mental Disorders and Brain Diseases, "Forbes Winslow Memorial," which is situated in the Easton Road, London, and of which the Duke of Newcastle is President.

READY FOR THE GRAND ARMY MEN

A Southern Greeting of Unusual Warmth Awaiting the Veterans of the War in Louisville, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 8.—The Falls City announced to-day that she was prepared to greet the advancing hosts of the Grand Army. At 3 o'clock this afternoon Director General John H. Milliken, who had been wrestling for hours with the final reports of committees innumerable, gave a sigh of relief, and congratulated the crowd of prominent citizens that had assembled at headquarters upon the fact that the last detail had been completed, and that they now only waited the coming of the guests for whose welcome and entertainment they had been planning and working since New Year's Day.

The cherished plan of having the veterans of the Blue and Gray meet for once in good fellowship on Southern soil, and together eat of the fruits of peace and good will that have ripened through three decades that have passed since the stirring days of the sixties, is on the eve of realization, and gorgeously has Louisville arrayed herself for the occasion. In all directions, from the cabins of the colored folk along the river front to the mansions of the wealthy in the suburbs, the small stores in the market place, and the big business blocks, "Old Glory," in tens of hundreds of thousands is floating for patriotism, peace, and welcome. Never since the war, in a Southern city, has the Stars and Stripes been more in evidence on a festive occasion. For streamers and festooning the favorite combination of bunting is the blue and gray, a combination never before seen at a Nation encampment, and a mute suggestion that those who are left of victors and vanquished meet at last in fraternal embrace on neutral grounds.

Significant, also, is the abundant display of paintings and pictures of the leading men of the Union armies. While portraits of gallant leaders of the Confederacy have for a week been relegated to the background, here and there a picture of Lee or Longstreet is to be seen, but the features of Lincoln and of Grant, of Sherman and of Sheridan, of Hancock and of McClellan and Logan on canvas and on paper, all wreathed in the Stars and Stripes, look down from fronts of buildings or look out from windows upon the passers-by.

Another favorite decorative device represents a "Boy in Blue and a Boy in Gray" shaking hands and congratulating each other that the war is over and that both stand for a united cause. So far as outward signs are concerned, no greater demonstration of patriotic sentiment could be made, even by a city north of Mason and Dixon's line.

THE GRAVES OF THE ALCOTTS IN CONCORD

The Father and Mother and Four Daughters Rest Side by Side.

Correspondence of the Chicago Inter Ocean.

In Concord are the graves of the Alcotts—nothing more impressive and peculiarly appealing could be found in all literary history. Here they lie—the father and mother and four daughters—the six low stones all alike, marking the graves, each with initials only, and dates. "A. B. B., 1799-1888," marks that of Bronson Alcott, the noblest and most elevated of great spirits; "A. M. A., 1800-1870," marks that of Abby May, his wife. Then follows "E. S. A., 1835-1858," "M. A. N., 1860-1879," and last of all those magic initials, "L. M. A., 1832-1888."

On Miss Alcott's grave, however, is a tablet with "Louisa M. Alcott," a concession to the intense interest of the constant procession of visitors to this spot.

If only I could picture for you the place! On one side the steep hill is precipitous, and one looks down into a wild glen, with pools of water, fallen trees, and a dense tangled growth of underwood. This is Sleepy Hollow. The hillside is so nearly perpendicular that one involuntarily keeps at a safe distance. Across this wild glen are smiling meadows and farms that fade into the west and north horizon. On the other sides—to the south and east—the hills slope gently. The tall pines that cover them thickly almost grow up into the sky, it would seem, and their waving branches chant a perpetual requiem. Patches of sunlight flicker through them. The goldenrod and purple aster star the hillside with color. It is the most poetic spot in Massachusetts—indeed, in all America, one may well believe.

Miss Alcott was a literary woman, but how infinitely more than that! The literature of biography contains few lives so singularly interesting, so deeply suggestive as hers. Her work is so magnetic, so vital, because it came out of life. She did not live because she had written, but she wrote because she had lived.

At the age of twenty, she made, in one year, $32 by writing; at the age of forty-two her receipts were $8,000 within one half year—"yet the $32," she said, "seemed the larger to me." Her books have been translated into more than half a dozen languages. They have influenced thousands of lives.

Sea Training.

From The Providence Journal.

Those who sneer at Secretary Herbert for recommending the construction of two sailing vessels of moderate size for the use of the naval cadets only show their own unfamiliarity with the conditions of the naval service. It is true, of course, that sailing vessels are out of date in actual warfare; but it is also true that even men on steam vessels stand in need of practical instruction in seamanship, and they can acquire this better by drill of the old-fashioned kind than in any other way. Military masts offer no such training as the square-rigged that are meant to be used, and it is by skill in handling a vessel under sail that quickness and confidence under other conditions of naval life are best gained.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

The Marie Antoinette revival is responsible for many quaint designs on our parlor floor. Among them is a slender-legged, oblong table, ornamented with sculptured flower clusters—every petal exquisitely delicate. In contrast with such pieces as this are simpler designs. A satin-wood sofa, for instance, bare of ornament save for a couple of torches carved atop its tall back.

You do not know what rare flowers of old designs you can afford until you

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BLISS POISONING CASE

Only Circumstantial Evidence for Coroner's Jury To-Morrow.

MRS. FLEMING AT DIVINE SERVICE

Attended Mass in the Tombs and Afterward the Episcopal Services—Plans of the Defense.

Building around their theory that Mrs. Fleming, or Mary Alice Almont Livingston, killed her mother, Mrs. Henry H. Bliss, with arsenic, administered in clam chowder, with tartar emetic and sulphate of iron, the police will present but circumstantial evidence to the Coroner's jury to-morrow, unless direct evidence be found since last night.

The latest admission of the police, who are now working on their theoretical conviction that the poisoner in the case planned and accomplished matricide with a knowledge of toxicology possessed only by the best physicians and chemists, was that they counted more on chance developments to convict than on the evidence that they had accumulated.

The police also rely on the fact that by her mother's death Mrs. Fleming became unconditionally the absolute possessor of at least $82,000, which is now as much at her disposal as if she had deposited the same in a bank a month ago, the question of the manner of her mother's death and the responsibility for it not operating in any fashion against her title to the money.

Mrs. Fleming will be defended by many able lawyers, and it was announced last night that the expert in medical jurisprudence, Dr. W. J. O'Sullivan, had been retained to act with her counsel, Messrs. Charles W. Brooke, John C. Shaw, Howard P. Okie, and Gratz Nathan.

Messrs. Shaw and Nathan were acting in concert yesterday, and last night a reporter for The New-York Times found Messrs. Okie and Nathan dining at the Democratic Club, 617 Fifth Avenue. When asked if they cared to say anthing in regard to the case of their client they agreed on the following answer:

We are content to abide by the result of the inquest and the other preliminary inquisitions that the authorities may decide on, as we are not in the least solicitous in regard to the ultimate result, while we deplore the necessity of our client remaining deprived of her liberty until time shall have permitted us to show that the police have blundered and have no case against her.

It is possible that, to strengthen the case for the prosecution, Mrs. Fleming may today be indicted by the Grand Jury. If her case is presented to that body before the inquest, Col. Fellows will be represented by Messrs. McIntyre, Battle, and Miller. It is certain that Mrs. Fleming will not be at Bellevue to-morrow night, whatever the verdict of the Coroner's jury may be.

"I shall," said Coroner O'Meagher yesterday, "enter on the inquest mens tabula rasa. I regard Mrs. Fleming at this moment as innocent and have sympathy for her. The inquest will, I hope, be short. It will not, if I can help it, be sensational. If I had my way it should take but three-quarters of an hour. It will be strictly a magisterial inquiry to determine the cause of death and the responsible person in case it is decided that there was foul play. Latitude to the defense will depend on the prosecuting authorities. It is probable that District Attorney Fellows will watch the case in the Coroner's Court, and that the people will be represented by Messrs. McIntyre, Battle, and Miller.

"The jury, which has been selected by my clerk, will be one of intelligent American citizens, chosen with reference to their common sense. It will not be a gang of experts. There will be no toxicologists on it. Mrs. Fleming's past life will not figure in this inquiry. I know little of the evidence that will be presented by the police."

Acting Inspector McCullagh was more busy yesterday with the Bliss-Fleming case than with the enforcement of the excise law in his district. There was a secret conference at the Thirtieth Precinct Station House at 5 P. M., between him, Capt. Thompson, Assistant District Attorney Miller, and Detectives Moore and Sawyer. They had met to catechize Fleming's nurse Emery, Mrs. Bliss, Mrs. Bliss's children; Mr. and Mrs. Van Orden, Mrs. Bliss's neighbors, and Hannah M. Phillips, the nurse who was summoned to attend Mrs. Bliss, but who found her unconscious and dying.

Capt. McCullagh said when all the witnesses had left, under police escort, to guard against their being tampered with, that there was really nothing new to report, and that the work of the day had been to pick up odds and ends of the case in order to be prepared for the inquest.

"As to new arrests," he added, "there will be none to-day, and perhaps none at all, at least before the inquest. An accomplice? Well, we're looking after that end for what it may be worth, but there's nothing new there. No, we haven't found where the poison came from."

"I'm not worrying about Gustav Tuebner," said Capt. Thompson. "He has been found and talked to in Chicago, and will be on hand at the inquest. He is not suspected. He was an old friend of the Bliss family, or rather of Mrs. Bliss, and went twice for Dr. Bullman, and also to Point Pleasant to tell Florence Bliss that her mother was dead. Yes, it is true that Dr. Bullman's confidences with Mrs. Bliss are now public property."

Mrs. Bliss, when in agony, said to Dr. Bullman:

"Doctor, I have been poisoned by a relative who in the event of my death will come into posession of a large sum of money."

Later, when Dr. Bullman pressed her to reveal the name of the person who poisoned her, Mrs. Bliss replied:

"Oh, never mind; perhaps it was an evil thought."

The lawyers for the defense had as many detectives engaged yesterday as had the prosecution. Each side failed to find the waiter, Redmond, who, Aug. 30, according to Mrs. Fleming, took chowder to her room at the Colonial Hotel. Mrs. Fleming asserts that this was eaten by her and her children. Redmond was discharged from service at the Colonial Hotel.

The defense does not know what Grace Fleming, who is in the charge of the Gerry society, and Florence King, her playmate, who was spirited away to Mount Vernon, told the police, but claim not to worry over it, as, if they have been "coached," this will be apparent when they give their testimony.

As to the Mount Morris Park alibi for Grace, it is claimed that it is perfect, and there will be three witnesses whose veracity cannot be disputed to prove that Grace was seen going to and in the park at the time when it is claimed she was carrying the poisoned chowder to her grandmother.

Dr. Bullman may expect a very rigid cross-examination in regard to his primary and other diagnoses, his prescriptions, and his treatment of his patient's confidences, and his estimate of the case before the autopsy, because an official may testify that long after Mrs. Bliss was dead, and after learning what Dr. Bullman could tell, he was of the opinion that death was due to cholera morbus.

At a consultation between Mrs. Fleming's counsel Saturday some were in favor of applying for writs of habeas corpus to-day in the cases of both Grace Fleming and her mother. The girl, it was held, had been kidnapped, having been taken to Coroner O'Meagher at midnight to be committed to the care of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and access to her had been denied to counsel for Mrs. Fleming, while, judging from the tactics of the prosecution, she was being coached to give evidence to send Mrs. Fleming to the electrical chair. The writ in the case of Mrs. Fleming would have been a tentative proceeding. Mr. Brooke's advice against habeas proceedings prevailed.

Mrs. Fleming had a severe attack of neuralgia yesterday, but this did not prevent her from going to the consultation room to meet Messrs. Shaw and Nathan, and discuss her strait with them. She attended two religious services in the Tombs yesterday. At her request she was taken to the celebration of mass in the chapel by Father Conniffe of St. Alphonsus's Church, and afterward went to the Episcopal services in the corridor, and sang the hymns selected with the other prisoners.

Mrs. Fleming had one lay visitor yesterday, George O. Campbell, son of Thomas C. Campbell, the lawyer.

The Family Too Big for the Camera.

From The Milwaukee (Wis.) Sentinel.

Richard Powers, wife, and family, who live in the northwest part of Brillion town, wanted to have a family photograph taken. Photographer Richardson, after sizing them up, informed Mr. Powers that his gallery and camera were altogether too small to take them, but that he would obtain the necessary instruments and would notify them when to come. Mr. Powers is a well-to-do farmer, and has a rugged, healthy-looking family, consisting of fourteen girls and one boy—the largest family of girls in the State, it is believed.

For Ladies, Misses and Children.

Monday, Sept. 9th, will find on our counters a great number of Fall and Winter garments and the balance of our Summer stock in Children's Reefers, Dresses, Ladies' Shirt Waists, Cloaks and Suits.

Among these are Shirt Waists at 50 cents; Reefers at $1.50; Duck Suits at $1.50; Ladies' Capes $3.00, $5.00 and $7.00. Misses' Winter Coats $5.00. Ladies' Suits at $5.00, $7.00 and $10.00 each.

Also, some remarkable bargains in fine goods, including Fall Capes, Silk and Woolen Suits, Silk Waists, etc.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—A man about thirty years old was run over and killed by a freight train on the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad in front of 651 Eleventh Avenue yesterday morning.

—There will be music at Abingdon Square Thursday evening at 8 o'clock by a band of twenty-five pieces under the direction of Eugene Rantenberg.

—George Sampson, two and a half years old, was run over at Fifth Street and Avenue C yesterday and received injuries from which he will die.

—John Gorman, sixty years old, of 7 Ridge Street, died of apoplexy at the Hudson Street Hospital yesterday.

Brooklyn.

—While George W. Bates of Washington, D. C., was getting off the steamboat Grand Republic, at the bridge dock, Saturday evening, his gold hunting-case watch was stolen from his vest pocket. It was worth $60. The initials of his name were engraved on the outside case.

—John F. Williams of 73 North Oxford Street, while watching the bulletins of the yacht race in front of a Brooklyn newspaper office Saturday night, lost his gold hunting-case watch, valued at $70.

—Margaret Carey, forty-six years old, of 26 Fulton Street, late Saturday night, took a dose of paris green, which she had in a bottle, in mistake for tea. She was taken to the Brooklyn City Hospital.

—Andrew Sotorz, sixty years old, who, while despondent because he was out of work, shot himself in the head at his home, at 543 Tenth Street, Aug. 31, died in the Seney Hospital yesterday.

—A burglar forced an entrance into the residence of Louis Sieber, 420 Monroe Street, Saturday afternoon, and stole a scarfpin valued at $10.

—The regular monthly meeting of the Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge will be held this afternoon.

—The Kings County Board of Supervisors will meet at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

—The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen will meet this afternoon.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Manager Amberg's New Venture.—Manager G. Amberg, who directs the tours of Duse in England and on the Continent, arrived from Europe Saturday on the Normannia, accompanied by his wife, Marie Engel, the soprano of Covent Garden, who will be heard at the Metropolitan Opera House this season as a member of the Abbey company. Mr. Amberg's next venture in this country will be the introduction of the Peasants' Theatre of Schliersee, which will open at the Metropolitan Opera House Sept. 30. The entire company will sail from Hamburg Sept. 19 on the Augusta Victoria. The elaborate scenery, properties, and costumes are already on the way to this country.

—Frederick

Monday
September 9-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

OUR NEUTRALITY LAWS

Their Original Purpose and Gradual Development.

WHAT THEY PROHIBIT AND PERMIT

How Legislation Affects the Shipment of Munitions of War and Fitting Out Hostile Expeditions.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The neutrality laws of the United States have stood on the statute books for three-quarters of a century unchanged. They grew out of the troubles which arose from time to time subsequent to the Revolution, the searching of American ships, and more especially after the close of the war of 1812, in the fitting out of privateers and buccaneering adventures which frequently threatened to disturb our foreign relations. It often required all the genius and wise statesmanship which characterized that hazardous period of our history to prevent an open outbreak. The law which the Congress formulated in 1818 was incorporated bodily into the Revised Statutes in 1874, and no addition has been since made thereto. One of the purposes was the observance of a formal neutrality in the wars waged by Spain against its colonies in the New World, in which revolutions were constantly breaking out; and this being the frequent occasion for action or comment, by the judicial as well as the executive departments of the Government.

It is upon the provisions of this same law that reliance is placed at the present time to prevent aid being offered to the Cuban revolutionists. On the other hand, those who sympathize with that cause assert that unwarranted powers or restrictions cannot be read into the statute, and that this Republic should not deny, within proper limits, the right on the part of its citizens to help their struggling friends in the neighboring island.

It becomes, then, very necessary to know just what the law prohibits, and all the provisions applicable to this subject are found in Title LXVII. of the Revised Statutes, under the head of "Neutrality."

The first section (5,281) forbids any citizen of the United States accepting a foreign commission to engage in war against a people with whom they are at peace; and the next section (5,282) makes it a high misdemeanor for any person within its jurisdiction to enlist or hire another to enter the service of any foreign Prince or State. But it is the third section of the original act (5,283) which has given rise to most of the cases, and to which reference is most frequently made. It prohibits arming or fitting out a vessel to cruise or commit hostilities against those with whom the United States is at peace, under a penalty not exceeding a fine of $10,000 and imprisonment of not more than three years. As it is so vitally important, the language of the section is given in full:

Sec. 5,283. Every person who, within the limits of the United States, fits out and arms, or attempts to fit out and arm, or procures to be fitted out and armed, or knowingly is concerned in the furnishing, fitting out, or arming of any vessel, with intent that such vessel shall be employed in the service of any foreign Prince or State, or of any colony, district, or people, to cruise or commit hostilities against the subjects, citizens, or property of any foreign Prince or State, or of any colony, district, or people with whom the United States are at peace, or who issues or delivers a commission, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, for any vessel, to the intent that she may be so employed, shall be deemed guilty of high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not more than $10,000, and imprisoned not more than three years. And every such vessel, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, together with all the materials, arms, ammunition, and stores, which may have been procured for the building and equipment thereof, shall be forfeited, one-half to the use of the informer and the other half to the use of the United States.

Another section forbids the augmenting or increasing of the force or armament of any foreign war vessel, and then a general prohibition is made against the preparation of any military expeditions against people at peace with the United States. This, too, is a very important section, and reads as follows:

Sec. 5,286. Every person who, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, begins, or sets on foot, or provides or prepares the means for, any military expedition or enterprise, to be carried on from thence against the territory or dominions of any foreign Prince or State, or of any colony, district, or people, with whom the United States are at peace, shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding $3,000, and imprisoned not more than three years.

A careful reading of these statutes indicates to the mind the clear intent of the Congress in the language of the neutrality laws, and that is to prevent the "organizing," or "fitting out" within the limits of the United States of military or naval expeditions against a foreign peaceful power, whereby claims could be originated against this country. But there is nothing in the language of the statute to prevent any kind of commercial or mercantile operations. In other words, a citizen of the United States may carry on commerce, but he may not levy war upon a friendly power.

Although the language seems very broad and appears to comprehend every possible step beyond the limits of the strictest neutrality, yet there is nothing in the words so carefully chosen to forbid commercial relations. What is an invasion of the neutral obligations incumbent upon a person residing within the United States under this law? He may not wage hostilities against a people with whom we are at peace, but this does not bind him to entire non-intercourse. Commerce is not war, and engaging in a commercial transaction is not a hostile act.

Arming a vessel, arming a body of men, fitting out a vessel to cruise against a friendly power, or putting it in a condition to commit hostilities, clearly comes within the statute. But it also seems clear that merely carrying war materials, as articles of commerce, in an unarmed vessel, is not prohibited.

In United States vs. Trumbull, (48 Fed. Rep. 99,) the Court said:

> The statute does not cover the act of purchasing arms and munitions of war, and putting them on board a vessel sent to receive them, with intent that they shall be carried to a party of insurgents in a foreign country, to be used in carrying on war against the Government thereof, but which are not designed to constitute any part of the fittings or furnishings of the vessel he self.

To the same effect are other cases in which the general principle is discussed and the rights and obligations of residents within neutral territory are considered by the courts. The language quoted certainly goes very far, and the distinction between a military or warlike operation and a purely commercial transaction is clearly presented.

It frequently occurs that questions involving some alleged invasion of the neutral obligation of this Government arise concerning a people or a party who are no more than insurgents; that is, armed forces that have not yet received any formal recognition, either by the power they are fighting against or by other nations. This fact is sometimes pertinent, but is not by any means controlling. The courts say that under the statute a vessel cannot be condemned as piratical upon the ground that she is in the employ of the insurgent party which has not been recognized by our Government as having belligerent rights. This was held by the Supreme Court in United States vs. Weed, 5 Wall 62, and in the Watchful, 6 Wall 91, and has been followed in later cases.

Can arms be delivered to such a vessel without infringing the law? It is clear that a citizen or resident of the United States cannot fit out or arm himself a vessel, and it has been strongly urged that neither could he carry munitions of war to such a vessel and deliver the same, knowing that they were to be used for a hostile purpose. Such a purpose goes without saying, but bearing in mind the distinction raised above, such a carrying and delivery is a mere commercial transaction. It does not, therefore, come within the legal prohibition. This we find to be the doctrine laid down in the opinions of the learned Judges who have discussed this point. It was held in United States vs. Robert and Minnie, 47 Fed. Rep. 84, that there can be no forfeiture of a vessel only employed to transport arms and munitions of war to a vessel fitting out to pursue the forbidden warlike enterprises. The recent case of the steamship Itata, belonging to a foreign insurgent party, is one which attracted wide attention. It was not a vessel of war, but as a merchant steamship came into the United States and received munitions of war, purchased here by an agent of the insurgents. The cargo was not for the equipment of the Itata, but to be transported to her country, and there used by the insurgents. It was held that the vessel was not liable, nor was her cargo liable, to forfeiture under the statute for violation of the neutrality laws. This was supported by several cases.

It seems clear, therefore, that a party of insurgents, even though they have not been accorded belligerent rights, may send a merchant vessel into the jurisdiction of the United States to procure arms and munitions of war, and the act of purchasing such articles and placing them on board of such a vessel, or of selling them for such purpose, is not within the purview of the statute. Nor does it make any difference that the intent is that the arms are to be used in the service of the insurgents. The act is a commercial one, and the argument in some of the decisions is that if the selling and shipping be prohibited, so also must be the manufacture, the making of the iron, the digging of the ore, or preparing the saltpetre or charcoal. This is the reductio ad absurdum. The fitting out of the vessel, arming it, or possibly putting armament on board for its armament afterward, fitting it to cruise and make war, is a military operation; but transporting arms in the capacity of a freighter is a commercial transaction, not coming within the prohibition.

President Grant, in the neutrality proclamation of Oct. 8, 1870, warned all citizens of the United States, and others of its jurisdiction, that military forces in aid of either belligerent cannot be lawfully organized or originated within its jurisdiction; that while they might manufacture and sell without restriction within the United States munitions of war, yet they could not carry such articles upon the high seas for the use or service of either belligerent, nor transport soldiers of either, or attempt to break a blockade lawfully established and maintained, without incurring risk in capture. Such acts will be at their peril, and they cannot claim the protection of the United States from the consequences.

This recognizes the same principles—that is, the Government of the United States does not attempt to forbid the manufacture, or sale, or the placing on board of a merchant vessel, or the carrying as freight, or the delivery to insurgents abroad or at home, of war material, and no penalty is incurred, except the risk of capture, against which the United States will afford no protection. Those who engage in such commercial transactions may do so, but at their peril after they leave the jurisdiction of this country.

Wharton, in the third volume of his well-known treatise, (Page 402,) says that the neutrality act is not restricted in its operations to cases of war between two nations, or where both parties to a contest have been recognized as belligerents, but would extend to fitting out and arming vessels for a revolted colony whose belligerency had not been recognized. The United States has prohibited the equipping, arming, or manning of vessels, as war vessels, or for cruising against a friendly power; but (as stated by Jefferson and reiterated down to the present time by all the authorities) citizens have always been free to make, vend, and export arms. The law of nations is satisfied with the penalty of confiscation of such portion of the arms as may fall into the hands of belligerent powers on their way to the ports of their enemies.

Mr. Hamilton said:

> The purchasing within and exporting from the United States by way of merchandise articles commonly called contraband, being generally warlike instruments and military stores, is free to all parties at war, and is not to be interfered with.

This principle seems to have been adhered to regarding such articles purely merchandise.

As to persons, the Secretary of State in 1856, Mr. Marcy, expressed the rule:

> What have been called expeditions organized within our limits for foreign service have been only the departure of associated individuals. Such a departure, though several may go at the same time, constitutes no infringement of our neutrality laws, no violation of neutral obligations, and furnishes no ground for the arraignment of this Government by any friendly power.

As to whether they are "associated" or "armed," or constitute a military expedition, so as to come within the provision of the statute for the preservation of neutrality, must depend upon the particular circumstances of each case.

Perhaps the duty of a neutral government is nowhere better stated than in the first rule laid down by the Geneva Tribunal, viz.:

> To use due diligence to prevent the fitting out, arming, or equipping, within its jurisdiction, of any vessel which it has reasonable grounds to believe is intended to cruise or to carry on war against a power with which it is at peace, and also to use like diligence to prevent the departure from its jurisdiction of any vessel intended to cruise or to carry on war as above, such vessel having been specially adapted, in whole or in part within such jurisdiction, to warlike uses.

But there is nowhere any restriction suggested upon commercial transactions, making, vending, or freighting of war material designed for insurgents or belligerents. That rule is almost in the precise language of our statute, and the principle is the same. Mr. Marcy said:

> There is no law of the United States which authorizes the refusal of a clearance to a vessel bound to a port in a state of insurrection, or the imposition of any penalty for the entrance of a United States vessel into such a port for commercial purposes only.

As stated in some of the opinions, the special circumstances of each case must be considered, together with the intent. Is it to make war, or is it a commercial transaction? Briefly, the principle has been stated by an Attorney General of the United States to be of "Neutrals may sell munitions of war to belligerents, subject to the right of seizure in transitu."

The last judicial statement of the principle involved was in 1893, by Judge Hawley, sitting in the Circuit Court of Appeals, (5 C. C. A., 608,) and sustains the general position above stated. He says:

> The offense, if any was committed, depends to a great extent upon the preparations made on board the Itata while within the limits of the United States * * * her guilt or innocence must be determined by the acts performed and the purpose she had in view while within the limits of the United States. This is the material question, &c.

The Court says further that the crime necessary to be shown is "the intent" to use the vessel "as a cruiser or committer of hostilities." But it was shown in that case that the Itata was "not a war vessel, that she was not fitted out and armed, or attempted or procured to be fitted out and armed, or furnished and fitted out with intent to cruise or commit hostilities of any kind. The arms and ammunition were put on board, but not intended for use by her in cruising or committing hostilities, * * * but with the intent, object, and purpose to have them transported to Chile for the use of the Congressional Party, and not with the intent that the Itata, as a war vessel, should in any manner be employed to cruise or commit hostilities against the Government of Chile." Therefore, the seizure of that vessel by the officers of the United States was held not warranted, and the libel was dismissed.

In an earlier case Mr. Justice Thompson of the Supreme Court of the United States, (6 Pet. 467, U. S. v. Quincy) said:

> The offense consists principally in the intention with which the preparations were made. These preparations, according to the very terms of the act, must be made within the limits of the United States; and it is equally necessary that the intention with respect to the employment of the vessel should be formed before she leaves the United States. And this must be a fixed intention; not conditional or contingent, depending on some future arrangements. This intention is a question belonging exclusively to the jury to decide. It is the material point on which the legality or criminality of the act must turn, and decides whether the adventure is of a commercial or warlike character.

The sympathies of a large part of the American people have evidently been enlisted on behalf of the struggling Cubans in the bitter fight which they have made so successfully thus far against all the forces which Spain could bring against them. The constant attempts to aid their cause indicate this, and the sympathy, as well as material aid, would no doubt have been more in evidence but for the fear of infringing some law or principle of neutrality binding upon the United States. The law-abiding spirit of the American people is inbred.

The principle above briefly outlined indicates the lines along which intercourse with these insurgents may be safely regulated, though it is at the same time to be borne in mind that the Executive Department of our Government may interfere upon occasions even when there has been no technical invasion of the statutory law. This intervention, coming within its discretionary powers, if exercised at all, must be purely preventive in its character, such as the refusal of clearance by an official of customs; but, of course, no penalty will be incurred, nor does the act take on any criminal character unless some statute is infringed. As to whether it is actually infringed must depend upon the circumstances which surround the case in question.

If the position taken is correct, that Americans may freely vend and export, carry as freight, and deliver arms and munitions of war to the Cuban insurgents, being subject only to the risk of capture, and incurring no other penalty, it will doubtless be very easy for these revolutionists to obtain all the war material and supplies they desire, and the successful termination of their fight for freedom may be readily predicted. X.

Died on Her Way to Church.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Sept. 8.—Mrs. Patrick Whalen of Blissville, while on her way to church this morning, fell dead in front of the house of Dr. J. R. Hinckson, 188 Greenpoint Avenue. Heart disease is supposed to have caused her death.

THE SHIP CANAL PROJECT

It Deserves Prompt, Earnest, and Courageous Consideration.

TEMPORARY IMPROVEMENT WASTEFUL

A Survey Will Determine the Practicability of a Deep Waterway—ex-State Engineer Sweet's Judgment Indorsed.

It is natural enough that the proposition to take up and seriously consider the project for a ship canal from Lake Erie to the Hudson River, and to abandon the suggestion to appropriate and expend $9,000,000 to increase the depth of the canal, and lengthen such of the locks as have not been increased in size, should meet with opposition. As many students of the history of the Erie Canal are aware, the original project encountered furious resistance, and was undertaken while there were still many misgivings about the practicability and usefulness of the proposed waterway. Seventy years of use of the State canals have proved the great usefulness of the Erie, but at the end of seventy years it appears to the most competent authorities on the subject to be but a halting and imperfect proposition to urge such improvement of the Erie Canal as will merely increase the efficiency of that highway in a trifling measure, at a cost that appears light, but that would soon be regarded as a foolish waste of money.

The New-York Times has already directed attention to the fact that the introduction of steel canalboats for use on the Erie Canal would increase the efficiency of the canal. But if the fleet of wooden boats could be entirely displaced by steel canalboats, and steam or electrical propulsion were to be substituted for horse or mule power, the canal would still be unable to contend with the many rival railways, increasing in number and activity from year to year, and by competition reducing freight rates to an extent that has already seriously discouraged canalboat men and forwarders. The new steel canalboats, in the estimation of many judges of their stability, will never be much better than the boats that have been in use since the canal opened. They will carry larger cargoes than the old boats, but their ability to face the sudden storms on the lakes will limit their radius of efficiency. For all purposes they will be only better canalboats, and most of them would await their cargoes at Buffalo, to which point ships loaded at lake ports will bring their grain or other products, to be subjected to the taxes and delays inseparable from transshipment, or storage, or both, with the prospect of further tax in New-York, or some other port, if the products were to be exported.

The capital that is invested in elevators at Buffalo, said to be about $11,000,000, is, like all capital, sensitive to business propositions that may, in a degree, impair the earning capacity of the machinery, in which large sums are invested. But Buffalo knows that whatever amount is earned by handling grain at that point increased the cost of the grain beyond Buffalo. A ship canal that would enable vessels drawing fifteen to twenty feet of water to pass by the elevators would of course deprive Buffalo of some business, but the gain to producers and to the aggregate commercial interests would be so vast as to justify some indifference to special pleading on behalf of Buffalo's interests, which are so varied, large, and growing, as to assure the development of the city even if every bushel of grain and every barrel of flour from the West should escape the detention and expense to which, under the transfer system, they are now subjected.

Some opposition to the ship canal is manifested by canalboat men. These opponents of radical improvement perhaps take a narrow and selfish view of the question of a deep waterway. Their opposition is akin to that of the proprietors of stage lines to the construction of the Erie Canal, and not unlike the opposition of farmers to railroads, an opposition that was based upon the conviction that railroads would destroy the demand for horses, that the disuse of the horse would kill the market for oats and hay, and that the farmers would perish, along with the saddlers and horseshoers, for lack of markets for their wares and their labor. But it is not at all likely that the entire canalboating interest would be destroyed by the conversion of the canal into a shipway, while it is conceivable that it might be greatly increased by the general stimulation of business on the canal.

One of the objections urged against the projected ship canal is that it is impracticable to secure a water supply for the summit level of a canal with 20 to 25 feet of water. Ex-State Engineer Sweet, who has long been an advocate of a ship canal, and who has reiterated his former opinions in a recent letter to The Times opposing, as wasteful and inadequate, the proposed nine-million-dollar improvement, has no doubt that the canal could be constructed with every assurance of an abundant water supply. It would be obtained by strictly adhering to the line of the present canal, but it would "tap" Lake Erie and employ many of the feeders that are now relied upon. Whatever doubt there is in the minds of those who have considered this feature of the question with concern would be removed by the statements of surveyors who would be appointed to investigate and report as a preliminary step to the work of construction.

The Rochester Union and Advertiser of Sept. 5 publishes the following interesting and valuable comment upon the lines of ex-State Engineer Sweet:

> "The New-York Times of yesterday contains an interesting and important letter from Elnathan Sweet on the proposition to be submitted to vote of the people in November for taxation and expenditure of $9,000,000 on canals of this State still in commission, but principally on the Erie Canal, which will be found in another column. Mr. Swet is one of the most accomplished and experienced of civil engineers. He was graduated at Union College in 1859, in which year he was appointed Deputy Surveyor General of Kansas and Nebraska, under Surveyor General Ward B. Burnett, who had been appointed from this State. He followed his profession in the West until 1872, when he returned to this State and continued it here. He was chief engineer of the Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad from 1869 to 1872, and also General Superintendent of the same road in 1870 and 1871; engineering expert of Gov. Tilden's famous Canal Investigating Commission of 1875-6; division engineer on the eastern division of the canals from 1876 to 1880, when he resigned to engage in business as constructing engineer; elected State Engineer and Surveyor on the Democratic ticket in 1883 over Silas Seymour, the then Republican incumbent, and re-elected for a second term of two years in 1885 over W. B. Van Rensselaer. Mr. Sweet's report to Gov. Tilden's Canal Investigating Commission, his report to the Legislature on the New-York elevated railroads, and his monographs read before the Society of Engineers, together with his other public service, have given him such high status in his profession that anything from his pen now on the practical question of transportation presented by the $9,000,000, is authoritative and of great value to the people who are now called upon to say by their ballots whether they will tax themselves that amount for expenditure on the canals. We commend his letter, which is not long, to the thoughtful perusal of electors and taxpayers."

FOR A DEEP WATERWAY.

A Western Opinion of the Ship Canal Project.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I desire to express my thanks for the broad-minded and well-informed editorial you recently published on the "Deep Waterways Movement." It is the first article I have seen in a New-York paper which takes a National view of the movement, and displays a knowledge of its great importance to the future development of the West and to the commerce of this city. New-York City has not been represented in any one of the conventions held during the past ten or fifteen years for the purpose of influencing Congress to make sufficient appropriations for the construction of the Soo Canal and for the deepening of the channels between Lake Huron and Lake Erie. It would be exceedingly gratifying to the great agricultural and commercial interests tributary to the great lakes if this city would now send a delegation of its leading business men to the convention which meets in Cleveland on the 24th of the present month. That convention will be international in its membership, and will consider all the questions relating to the prolongation to the seaboard of the present deep-water navigation which reaches from Chicago and Duluth to Buffalo.

The Canadians have a feasible route from the head of Georgian Bay to Lake Ontario, which would save nearly two hundred miles of distance from the upper lakes to the seaboard. The American delegates to the Toronto convention of last year were not disposed to look with favor upon this route. Then maintained that the great commerce of Lake Erie must be taken into account, and that the future way to the sea must pass by the important commercial cities of Detroit, Cleveland, and Buffalo. The dominant idea of that convention was that Congress should immediately begin the construction of a twenty-foot canal around Niagara Falls. When the big steamers, barges, and whalebacks, carrying each a hundred thousand bushels of grain, can get into Lake Ontario, they will be much nearer the seaboard then they are now at their Eastern halting point at Buffalo. The question can then be determined whether the route by way of Oswego and the Mohawk, or that by way of Lake St. Francis on the St. Lawrence, and Lake Champlain, is the best way of getting to the Hudson. So far as I know, none of the engineers in the West who have studied the problem believe that the entire length of the Erie Canal from Buffalo to Albany will ever be converted into a deep waterway. They maintain that there is not water enough available on the sumit levels to supply the western part of the canal. The Mohawk River end of the Erie Canal may, they think, be utilized, and they hold that the choice lies between this route and that by way of Lake St. Francis and Lake Champlain. The advantage of the latter route lies in the fact that the country between the two lakes is almost a level plain. The argument against its adoption on the ground that a portion of the canal would be in Canadian territory I do not regard as worthy of much consideration. In all probability Canada will be a part of the United States before the canal can be built. If the Dominion becomes an independent nation or remains in its present condition of semi-subserviency to Great Britain, we should be able to protect our interests in the canal, in the event of war, with such an overwhelming force that it would be just as much under our control as though it were wholly upon our side of the international boundary.

I hope The Times will continue its liberal and intelligent discussion of the deep waterways question. It is a question in which the people of the entire northern tier of States, from Massachusetts to the Rocky Mountains, are profoundly interested. E. V. SMALLEY,
Vice President for Minnesota of the International Deep Waterways Association.
New-York, Sept. 7, 1895.

BELOW AN AVERAGE COTTON CROP

President Lane of the Cotton Growers' Protective Association Tells Some Truths About It.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Sept. 8.—Hector D. Lane, President of the Cotton Growers' Protective Association, has issued a circular to Southern cotton growers which appears today. He says:

> In the discharge of my duty to you as the President of your association, I have personally examined the cotton crop in all the cotton States as far as one man can reasonably do such a thing, and have received many communications from entirely reliable sources in every part of the Southern cotton region. The crop is nowhere above, and in all save a few localities is below the average. All possible causes except frosts have combined to produce this result, the causes varying with the locality—drought, rust, bollworms, excessive rains, and shedding. It is generally three weeks late, and in such a condition that a frost at the average date would be disastrous, and, before that time, a calamity. The plant is notably deficient in fruit, and the bolls are small and badly developed.
>
> I do not pose as a statistician, and no one can make any accurate forecast of the result of the crop before frost; but from my knowledge of present crop conditions, I venture the opinion that this crop cannot in any event exceed 7,000,000 bales, while 6,500,000 bales is by no means improbable.
>
> The English and European spinners, who consume the majority of the American crop, and upon whose necessities to purchase we must largely depend for prices, have been induced by their resident alien professional crop-estimating representative, Mr. Neill, and his able bear coadjutors, to believe that the official reports of crop conditions and acreage are untrue; that the supply of cotton will be ample and that even present prices are abnormally high. In my humble judgment, if the consumers of cotton here and abroad believe that this manifest short crop has even a strong probability of being below 7,000,000, there would be a material advance in the price of cotton. * * * Clearly, in the presence of a great trade revival, the Southern farmer ought to capture his share of the harvest of high prices. No country can take the place of supplying the world with cotton of the South. He is not like the wheat grower. Wherever the sun shines and the rain falls, wheat can be grown. The American cotton belt is sui generis, and has no counterpart on the earth.
>
> The present situation is entirely under your control. The combined spinning capital of the world can stagnate five times greater than the combined wealth of the Rothschilds—is arrayed against you, and under their banners march a plundering band of speculators and gamblers whose trade is to lie and bear, false witness against the industries of twenty millions of people. The Manchester Guardian boasted last year that England did not care if the farmer owned only the rags he stood in as long as England bought the cotton he produced cheap.
>
> This guerrilla band of speculators and estimators would take even his rags away. Their main hope and argument is that the South will market and sell the bulk of its crop in four months.
>
> My earnest advice, therefore, is to market your cotton with reasonable intelligence. Do not rush it all forward between now and Christmas. Do not press it for sale except where absolute necessity compels. The spinners must have your cotton. Their mills are going with profit, and the loss attendant upon stoppage is too great for consideration. Hold your cotton and sell it when they need it, and then you will get what it is worth, according to the true and undisturbed operation of the laws of political economy.

The circular has created a good deal of excitement among cotton growers.

EXPEDITING WORK ON WAR VESSELS

Secretary Herbert Determined the Unnecessary Delays Shall Be Avoided.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Secretary Herbert to-day stated that the published statements that he had ordered work on vessels under construction to be expedited were entirely correct.

"The ships building in the navy yards have been lagging for years," he said. "For a long time the delay was for want of armor, but armor is now being furnished promptly. The Texas and the Maine, the former of which has just been put in commission, and the latter of which will be in a few days, really ought to have been in service months ago. Officials at navy yards naturally desire to keep a regular force steadily employed, and the disposition is to take workmen from the ships that are building and do repair work with them, putting them back when the repair work is completed. Not only have the Texas and Maine been delayed by this practice, but also the monitors Terror, Monadnock, and Puritan. All these ships ought to be now in commission, and I have ordered that they be pushed to completion. Precisely the same reasons which have operated to delay the building of ships at navy yards naturally influence contractors. They are sometimes tempted to neglect Government work and use part of the force on the Government ships to do outside work as it comes in.

"The contracts all provide penalties for failure to complete work in time. Penalties for delay have frequently been imposed upon contractors by the Navy Department, but, unfortunately, Congress has in almost every instance, when it was asked, relieved them of these penalties. The effect of such acts is necessarily demoralizing.

"The department has recently given orders to push all work on navy yard ships, and has also been urging the contractors to increased diligence. It is to be hoped that penalties incurred in the future for delay will be allowed to stand.

"There is really nothing about shipbuilding that now renders it difficult in the United States. No good reasons can be given why ships authorized by Congress should not be completed with reasonable dispatch, and I am simply insisting on prompt compliance with contract obligations. We have already shown that we can build ships and guns equal to any in the world, and I hope our shipbuilders, who are now looking for contracts abroad, will demonstrate to the world that ships can be built not only as well but as rapidly in the United States as anywhere else in the world. Of course, I am pushing along the manufacture of ordnance and everything else at the same time."

Ignoble End of the Elm City.

GREAT NECK, L. I., Sept. 8.—The old steamboat Elm City, considered in her day to be the finest and most palatial steamer on Long Island Sound, lies in Matthew T. Gregory's marine graveyard, on Manhasset Bay. The upper works and machinery of the Elm City are to be removed and broken up for junk. Her hull will be used at Far Rockaway as a floating restaurant.

STATE POLITICAL GOSSIP

More Counties Must File Certificates of Nomination.

GOOD GOVERNMENT MEN IN SYRACUSE

Plans of Milholland's Followers in Albany—Warner Miller's Fight for Supremacy in the County of Otsego.

ALBANY, Sept. 8.—This year the certificates of nominations in but twenty of the fifty Senatorial districts must by law be filed with the Secretary of State. Under the old apportionment the only counties whose Senatorial districts were entirely within their boundaries were New-York, Kings, Albany, Monroe, and Erie. This year Oneida, Rensselaer, Westchester, Queens, and Onondaga have each risen to the dignity of having a Senator "all by itself." The certificates of only such nominations as are made in districts greater than a county must be filed with the Secretary of State. This provision will necessitate certificates only for the State officers, those of the twenty Senators whose territory is greater than a county, and those of all the judicial nominees outside of the First or New-York City District.

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Thomas Raines said to the correspondent of The New-York Times that there were at least 4,000 Good Government adherents in Syracuse. They have signed the roll, which he saw, and he predicts that they will "raise old mischief at the polls this Fall." With the Crowley Republicans coming out on top in Niagara County; with the Burleigh-Baker fight in the northern section, and the Good Government inroads in the southern tier of counties, to say nothing of the internal troubles in Oneida and other central counties, the Republicans will have their hands and their hearts full this Fall.

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Republican State Committeeman W. S. C. Wiley, who is also a member of the Governor's military family, says that Charles Davis will be nominated and elected by the Republicans in the Twenty-fifth (Greene-Ulster) Senatorial District over Jacob Rice, whom the Democrats will probably renominate. Gen. Wiley says that the judicial nomination for the Third District will, no doubt, come to Albany. His candidate—Emory A. Chase—he will hold over until next year, when Judge Mayham"s retirement will create a vacancy.

***

At its County Convention last week Schoharie sent these delegates to the Twenty-seventh (Hamilton, Fulton, Montgomery, and Schoharie) Senatorial District Convention, which assembles at Amsterdam on the 10th: Dr. A. L. Haines, Schoharie; Lawrence W. Baxter, Cobleskill; C. E. Nichols, Jefferson; Addison Hagadorn, Gilboa; James W. Van Vechten, Esperance; Oliver F. Plank, Wright; Wellington E. Bassler, Middleburg. Delegate Haines had a resolution adopted instructing the delegates to vote as a unit. They will give their strength to Hobart Krum of Schoharie. Fulton and Hamilton, having seven delegates, have united on Philip Keck and Montgomery County, also having seven delegates, will support Stafford Mosher. Thus the three sevens will form a dead-lock, unless the Mosher men go over to Krum, which is most likely.

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William J. Mantanye of Cortland, who is a member of the Prison Commission, had to hurry home Wednesday to look after the fences he has been building in the Sixth Judicial District. This is the district where County Judge Burr Mattice of Otsego and George F. Lyon of Broome are making a desperate fight for the Republican nomination. Mr. Mantanye is a warm supporter of the latter gentleman, despite the fact that his townsman, Horace Bronson, is making strenuous efforts to capture his county. Mr. Mantanye alleges that there is more money being used in this canvass for the nomination for Justiceship than is seen at election times. This statement is refuted by Congressman David F. Wilber and ex-Senator Andrew Davidson. They say that not one cent of money is being used, and, further, that their candidate can win on legitimate lines. Mr. Bronson, Mr. Wilber and Mr. Smith secure the delegates, or a majority of them, from his own—Cortland—county, which will be favorable to Judge Mattice's chances. The reason why Mr. Lyon expects Cortland, it is said, is because a brother of Tom Courtney, the Republican leader of the county, was given a four-thousand-dollar position as assistant counsel in the Binghamton Bank crash several months since, by Boss George Greene.

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The Milholland Republicans of Albany, John F. Montignani, First Lieutenant, have called a mass meeting at Harmanus Bleecker Hall for Sept. 12. The object of the meeting is stated to be to increase the Republican State Committee from thirty-four to one hundred and fifty, with one additional member from New-York and an Advisory Committee of three. The call for the mass meeting contains this clause:

> It is the intention at this meeting to have addresses by speakers of National reputation, and the meeting will be asked to send an influential delegation to the State Convention at Saratoga, Sept. 17, to urge upon the delegates the necessity of giving all Republicans in every county full and fair representation in the State Committee, to the end that the party be made stronger by the participation of all elements in its councils or party management.

It was the original intention of these Republicans to have a mass meeting to denounce the so-called snap meeting of June, and to send a contesting delegation to Saratoga. This has, evidently, drifted into a call for a greater State Committee. J. Sloat Fassett will be one of the speakers at the Harmanus Bleecker Hall meeting.

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Warner Miller, in waging his war against Otsego County, through his representatives, who are acting for Herkimer County in the controversy over the representation each county shall have in the Thirty-third Senatorial District, put forward ex-State Senator A. M. Mills, of Little Falls, as the candidate for the place. Mr. Mills has come out in a published card in which he states that he cannot be a candidate for the office of State Senator. Then Mr. Mills goes on to say:

> We have just adopted a new Constitution and there is much to be done to make the statutes and the methods of administration conform to the new principles and rules of government that are now prescribed by the organic law. Besides I believe that there is a gradual change for the better going on in public affairs. Some of the practices which have been productive of evil are discarded. The people have become more intelligent and discriminating so that to-day broader views and higher ideals in public life are required and must prevail. On the other hand there is much need for wise conservatism and caution to guard against the dangers that lurk beneath the threadbare cloak of reform. There is also great improvement in the methods and purposes of political parties.

Mr. Mills disclaims any allegiance to either faction, and asserts that he is and always has been a faithful Republican.

Smokeless Powder for Warships.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 8.—The torpedo boat Cushing will leave the torpedo station to-morrow morning for Fisher's Island. She will have aboard 500 rounds of ammunition for six-pounder rapid-fire guns loaded with smokeless gunpowder. This will be delivered by the Cushing's commandant to Commodore Bunce for distribution among the vessels of the North Atlantic squadron. This will be the first smokeless gunpowder to be issued to a vessel of this Government. It is of fine quality, and believed to be the best manufactured in the world. Tests recently made at the torpedo station appear to show this.

Nominated for Congress.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Sept. 8.—The Socialist Labor Party this afternoon nominated Michael T. Berry of Haverhill as candidate for Congressman from the Seventh Essex District.

A GREAT PROJECT FOR CHICAGO

Proposition to Tunnel the City with Subways for the Use of All the Surface Railroads.

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—A gigantic deal is on foot, which, if carried out, will revolutionize street traffic in the heart of Chicago. Within sixty days at the furthest, it is said, an ordinance will be introduced in the City Council providing for a complete system of subways on the Arcade plan, traversing streets and alleys on the South Side, between Twelfth Street and the river, and between Clinton Street, on the West Side, and Lake Michigan. This is not the Polasky ordinance, recently discussed in Council Committee, but a heavily backed project, in which Boston and Philadelphia capitalists are said to have joined with leading Chicago financiers to carry through. The assertion was made yesterday that $500,000 in cash would be deposited with a Chicago Trust Company by Oct. 1 for the preliminary expenses of the company.

This project is not antagonistic to the Union Loop Company. It is supplementary to the elevated loop, and, according to its promoters, some of the same capitalists interested in the loop have agreed to join in making the subway project a success. The Union Loop will take care of elevated traffic only. The subways are for the use of the surface roads, and, if the plans of the promoters are carried out, there will not be a cable, electric, or horse car line on the streets between Twelfth Street and the river within five years.

The plan is to provide subways for the use of all surface lines entering the business portion of the city. The ordinance or the company will provide that the motive power in the subways shall be electricity, or some other clean, noiseless system, and that the lighting, ventilation, and other accessories shall be perfect.

The promoters of the Chicago project have made strenuous efforts to keep their plans quiet for the present. The ordinance will not be introduced until the Union Loop frontage has been secured and the loop ordinance passed. Some Boston capitalists, who left the city yesterday after studying the situation in Chicago for several days, are quoted as saying that the subway project is already financed, and that the bulk of the capital would come from Boston and Philadelphia.

The ordinance for the subway company has already been prepared. Provision is made for electric wires, conduits, pneumatic tubes, ventilation, and drainage, and the company agrees to put in new and permanent pavements in all streets used by it. Construction is to be begun within one year from the passage of the ordinance, and the whole system is to be completed within five years. It is agreed that the city may purchase the entire property at a valuation after thirty years, or one year after the payment of the first mortgage bonds of the company. The whole construction is to be under the supervision of the Public Works Commissioner.

LIEUT. CLARK ASKED TO RESIGN

The Troubles in the Seventy-first Regiment Reach a Climax—Court-Martial May Be Requested.

The troubles in the Seventy-first Regiment, in connection with The Gazette Association over the differences with Lieut. Charles S. Clark of Company C, have assumed a critical phase. A meeting of the association was held at the armory a few evenings ago at which nearly all the members were present. Lieut. A. M. Lichtenstein of Company H presided. He is Vice President of the association.

A motion was made to expel Lieut. Clark, and some sharp criticism upon his attitude toward the association was made. The association received notice from Lieut. Clark a few days ago that it was to be sued for $50 which he claimed was due him. The association claimed that the debt was not due and that he might find himself in debt to the association when the committee which was examining the accounts of Lieut. Clark as editor of The Gazette had finished its work.

The motion to expel Lieut. Clark came largely from a feeling of resentment over this notice of suit, and some of the members declared that his action was unheard of. In the course of the discussion it was stated that Lieut. Clark had sold his claim to another person, and much indignation was expressed at such action, it being argued that before taking that step he should have presented a formal claim in a routine manner without having the matter brought into court against his military associates.

It was found that the by-laws would not sanction the desired expulsion, and it was then moved that a resolution be adopted asking Lieut. Clark to resign on the ground that he had treated the association with great discourtesy and had proved antagonistic to its interests. This motion was adopted without a dissenting vote.

The Lieutenant, on receiving the document, was indignant and dispatched a reply to the association disclaiming any discourtesy and demanding a hearing. It is understood that this demand will be granted. Lieut. Clark's friends say the meeting has given him good grounds for requesting a court-martial of some of the participants in it, as, aside from a number of commissioned officers attending, there were a number of enlisted men who were present to see in their criticism of the Lieutenant, their superior officer, and made remarks derogatory to him as an officer. According to military rules, if an officer oversteps his authority or acts in a manner unbecoming an officer, enlisted men have no right to criticise him, their only course being to lodge a complaint through the regular channels. The action of the association is derogatory to military discipline, as set forth in Section 232 of the State Military Code.

ORIGIN OF THE "DOLLAR OF OUR DADDIES"

Secretary Morton Says It Was "Evolved on and from a Gold Basis."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—"It is not generally known, but nevertheless it is true," said Secretary Morton, "that

its arms to receive him, and, once enfolded, the figure closed with a hundred knives and lances upon him, and then let him drop 180 feet sheer down. So the world first embraces its idolators, then closes upon them with many tortures, and then lets them drop forever down. The highest honor the world could confer was to make a man Roman Emperor; but, out of sixty-three Emperors, it allowed only six to die peacefully in their beds.

"The dominion of this world over multitudes is illustrated by the names of coins of many countries. They have their pieces of money which they call sovereigns and half sovereigns, crowns and half crowns, Napoleons and half Napoleons, Fredericks and double Fredericks, and ducats, and Isabellinos, all of which names mean not so much usefulness as dominion. The most of our windows open toward the exchange, toward the salon of fashion, toward the god of this world. In olden times the length of the English yard was fixed by the length of the arm of King Henry I., and we are apt to measure things by a variable standard and by the human arm that in the great crises of life can give us no help. We need, like Daniel, to open our windows toward God and religion.

"But, mark you, that good lion tamer is not standing at the window, but kneeling, while he looks out. Most photographs are taken of those in standing or sitting posture. I now remember but one picture of a man kneeling, and that was David Livingstone, who in the cause of God and civilization sacrificed himself; and in the heart of Africa his servant, Majwara, found him in the tent by the light of a candle, stuck on the top of a box, his head in his hands upon the pillow, and dead on his knees. But here is a great lion tamer, living under the dash of the light, and his hair disheveled of the breeze, praying. The fact is that a man can see further on his knees than standing on tiptoe. Jerusalem was about 550 statute miles from Babylon, and the vast Arabian Desert shifted its sands between them. Yet, through that open window Daniel saw Jerusalem, saw all between it, saw beyond, saw time, saw eternity, saw earth, and saw heaven. Would you like to see the way through your sins to pardon, through your troubles to comfort, through temptation to rescue, through dire sickness to immortal health, through night to day, through things terrestrial to things celestial, you will not see them till you take Daniel's posture. No cap of bone to the joints of the fingers, no cap of bone to the joints of the elbow, but cap of bone to the knees, made so because the God of the body was the God of the soul, and especial provision for those who want to pray, and physiological structure joins with spiritual necessity in bidding us pray, and pray, and pray.

"In olden time the Earl of Westmoreland said he had no need to pray, because he had enough pious tenants on his estate to pray for him; but all the prayers of the Church universal amount to nothing unless, like Daniel, we pray for ourselves. Oh, men and women, bounded on one side by Shadrach's red-hot furnace and the other side by devouring lions, learn the secret of courage and deliverance by looking at that Babylonish window open toward the southwest! Oh, you say, 'that is the direction of the Arabian Desert!' Yes; but on the other side of the desert is God, is Christ, is Jerusalem, is heaven.

"The Brussels lace is superior to all other lace, so beautiful, so multiform, so expensive—four hundred francs a pound. All the world seeks it. Do you know how it is made? The spinning is done in a dark room, the only light admitted through a small aperture, and that light falling directly on the pattern. And the finest specimens of Christian character I have ever seen or ever expect to see are those to be found in lives all of whose windows have been darkened by bereavement and misfortune save one, but under that one window of prayer the interlacing of Divine workmanship went on until it was fit to deck a throne, a celestial embroidery which angels admired and God approved.

"But it is another Jerusalem toward which we now need to open our windows. The exiled evangelist of Ephesus saw it one day as the surf of the Icarian Sea foamed and splashed over the boulders at his feet, and his vision reminded me of a wedding day, when the bride, by sister and maid, was having garlands twisted for her hair and jewels strung for her neck just before she puts her betrothed hand into the hand of her affianced: 'I, John, saw the Holy City, New Jerusalem, coming down from God out of heaven prepared as a bride adorned for her husband.' Toward that bridal Jerusalem are our windows opened?

"We would do well to think more of heaven. It is not a mere annex of earth. It is not a desolate outpost. As Jerusalem was the capital of Judea, and Babylon the capital of the Babylonian monarchy, and London is the capital of Great Britain, and Washington is the capital of our own Republic, the New Jerusalem is the capital of the universe. The King lives there, and the royal family of the redeemed have their palaces there, and there is a congress of many nations and the parliament of all the world. Yea, as Daniel had kindred in Jerusalem of whom he often thought, though he left home when a very young man, perhaps father, and mother, and brothers, and sisters all living, and was homesick to see them, and they belonged to high circles of royalty, Daniel himself having royal blood in his veins, so we have in the New Jerusalem a great many kindred, and we are sometimes homesick to see them, and they are all princes and princesses, in them the blood imperial, and we do well to keep our windows open toward their eternal residence.

"It is a joy for us to believe that while we are interested in them they are interested in us. Much thought of heaven makes one heavenly. The airs that blow through that open window are charged with life, and sweep up to us aromas from gardens

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Progress of the Upward Movement in All Classes of Securities.

TRADE CONDITIONS MUCH IMPROVED

Advances Induce Extensive Profit Taking, but Contraction of Loans Thereby More than Offset by Commercial Demands for Money.

MONDAY—A. M.

Last week put the genuineness of the upward movement in the security market to several trying tests. For trading purposes Saturday was a holiday, as well as Monday, the yacht race drawing attention away from investments. Two holidays are enough to make a sorry spectacle of any week in stocks. Gold exports reached a larger sum than for any week since shipments began in July. While operators have not worried at any time on this account, the last week stood apart from others in that the reserve dropped to less than $98,500,000, and so remained at the end of the week. Heretofore, the bond syndicate has promptly repaired the work of shippers, but this time, with assurances that repairs will continue, it has not been thought worth while to hurry them. A cause calculated ordinarily to disturb an upward movement has been the persistent selling of American securities by London. The reason for such sales seems to have been that in English opinion advances had been too far to hold.

The market must have yielded to these influences had it behind it only speculative support. When London became a seller on Tuesday, home operations disregarded entirely that factor, and forced the foreigners to scramble for what they had sold at prices doubtless considerably higher than those at which they had parted with them. Still tenacious of their opinions that prices must cheapen, the foreigners returned to the attack Wednesday. On that day home demands not only advanced the list still further, but they piled up a total of sales larger than on any other day since the upward movement began. The sellers apparently concluded that the only way to mend their losses was to keep on selling until the market yielded, on the theory that it must at some time do so. Consequently, on Thursday, buyers let sellers offer securities at reductions and quietly absorbed them. Losses were insignificant, but, since the upward tendency seemed to be checked for the moment, the selling movement was continued on Friday. It resulted in offsetting Thursday's small declines with gains which put back nearly the entire list to Wednesday's plane. Advances on Saturday, when holders of short contracts abandoned the chase, completed this process. A few stocks threw in the best prices for the week at the close for good measure.

Demonstrations more conclusive than this could not be furnished that the market has passed beyond the control of those to whose guidance it is ordinarily left. The buyers who dominate it now are evidently not in the speculative atmosphere, save as it assures them certain gain. While many of them may buy to sell again quickly, the important consideration with them is that business common sense and prudence indicate unfailingly the value of what is offered. They see better opportunity for safe investment at bargain prices in the security market than in any other quarter, and their attention is turned there solely for that reason.

The policy that guides them has appeared recently in discriminate buying. Securities always active no longer engage their exclusive time. They have begun to go deeper into the list, and have brought out securities not usually sold, or they have increased the volume of sales of the lower-priced or less active properties on the list. The reasoning is that prosperity must be pervasive, and that the best chances for profit are in properties that have not had long speculative support. This explains the appearance in the week's record of securities usually obscure, and also the large sales of low-priced shares.

The bank statement surprised and pleased the financial district. With undoubted contraction of loans on account of profit taking, the loans for the week were expanded by more than $5,000,000. Merchants have furnished the counteracting force. The banks had money to loan at low rates. They were willing to let it cut at those rates on commercial paper. Trade conditions are so well established and so promising that merchants have begun the Fall season with plans for active business, which low rates for money encouraged. The result not only offset contractions due to sales in the market, but it made money a trifle less easy to get than before. Rates have not nominally advanced, but a tendency in that direction has appeared.

Bankers agree that the gold shipping season is about at an end. Commercial bills are in the market, and will soon be abundant. Their influence is already felt in the sales of foreign exchange. The time cannot be distant when they will depress exchange to a point at which gold cannot be exported without loss.

The following gives the highest and lowest prices for the week and the closing prices for the corresponding week last year:

	High-est.	Low-est.	Closing, Sept. 8, '94.
Alton & Terre Haute	67	64	..
American Coal	90	90	..
American Cotton Oil	25⅛	23¼	33⅛
American Cotton Oil pf	74⅛	72⅜	78
*American Sugar Refining	114¾	110⅞	104½
*Am. Sugar Refining pf	104½	103	98⅞
Am. Tel. & Cable Co	96	96	90
American Tobacco	97	93½	104
American Tobacco pf	110	110	108½
A., T. & Santt Fé, 3d in. pd.	22⅜	20¾	..
At., T. & S. F. pf., when is.	36½	35	..
At. & Pacific	1⅜	1⅜	1⅝
Baltimore & Ohio	66½	65	76½
*Bay State Gas	21	21	..
Canada Southern	57¼	55⅞	53
Canadian Pacific	57⅜	57¾	..
Central Pacific	21⅜	20¼	15
Chesapeake & Ohio	22	21½	20⅛
Chicago Gas	65⅛	63⅜	74½
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	54	54	..
Chi. & Eastern Illinois pf.	106	104⅞	..
Chi. N. W.	106½	105	106
Chi. Bur. & Quincy	91¾	89¾	75⅞
C., C. C. & St. Louis	49¾	48¾	39⅞
C., M. & St. Paul	78⅞	77¼	66¼
C., M. & St. P. pf.	130	129¼	122½
Chi. R. I. & Pac	84½	82⅛	64¾
Col. Coal & Iron, Dev.	7⅜	6	9½
Col. Fuel & Iron	40	38	26
Col. & Hocking Coal	4¾	3¾	7⅜
Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	25¾	24¾	19
Consolidated Gas Co	145	143	123
Delaware & Hudson	134⅞	131½	135
Del., Lack. & Western	167⅛	163	168⅞
Denver & Rio Grande	17⅜	17	..
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	54⅜	53½	35
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	10½	10½	..
Dist. & C. F., all. in. pd.	21⅜	20	..
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	100¾	99⅜	..
Edison El. Ill. of Brooklyn.	109½	108¾	..
Erie Tel. & Tel	62	55	..
Evansville & Terre Haute	39⅞	39⅝	..
Flint & Père Marquette	21	20	..
Flint & P. Marquette pf.	50	46⅝	..
General Electric	40⅜	37¾	40⅝
Houston & Texas	3⅜	3¼	..
Illinois Central	106	105	95
Illinois Steel Co	76	75	..
Iowa Central	11⅜	11¼	..
Iowa Central pf	38	35½	..
Keokuk & Des Moines	5	4¾	..
Laclede Gas	28⅞	28¼	10¾
Lake Erie & Western	27	26	18⅞
Lake Erie & Western pf.	81	80½	73½
*L. I. Trac., 1st in. pd.	17	15⅞	..
*L. I. Trac., 2d in. pd.	22	21½	..
Louisville and Nashville	66⅜	64½	50¼
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	10¼	9¾	8½
Louis., N. A. & Chi. pf.	29⅞	26⅞	25¼
Manhattan Consolidated	114¼	112½	119⅝
*Metropolitan Traction	102⅝	102⅜	..
Mexican Central	14¼	13	8⅜
Mexican National certs	2⅞	2⅞	..
Michigan Central	103	102½	97¼
Minneapolis & St. Louis	26¾	24⅞	..
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf.	80⅞	75	..
Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	62	58¾	..
Minnesota Iron	67½	65	..
Missouri Pacific	42	40	29⅜
Missouri, Kan. & Texas	19	18¾	15⅜
Missouri, Kan. & Texas pf.	40⅜	38⅞	23¾
Mobile & Ohio	25½	25	21
Morris & Essex			158¾
*National Lead Co	36⅜	35⅛	43¾
*National Lead Co. pf	91⅜	91⅜	80
National Linseed Oil	27¼	27	16½
National Starch 2d pf.	31½	31½	..
New-Jersey Central	116½	112	113
New-York Central	104⅜	103⅞	101⅜
New-York, N. H. & H.	183	183	..
N. Y. & N. E., all in. pd.	63⅜	60¼	..
N. Y. & N. H. rights	19⅞	19⅜	..
New-York, Chi. & St. L.	17	16⅜	..
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf.	34	32¼	28
*N. Y., P. & O. pf.	1⅜	1¼	..
N. Y., L. E. & West	9½	8¾	16
N. Y., L. E. & West. pf.	25½	25	..
N. Y., Sus. & West	14½	13½	16⅜
N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	38	35¼	43
Norfolk & Western	4½	4½	8⅜
Norfolk & Western pf.	15⅞	15⅛	26
North American	6½	5¾	4⅞
Northern Pacific	5⅞	5¼	5⅜
Northern Pacific pf.	19⅜	18½	20⅛
Ontario & Western	19¼	18¼	17⅜
Oregon S. L. & U. N.	11⅜	11	7¾
Pacific Mail	33½	31	16
Peoria & Eastern	10	10	..
Peoria, Decatur & Evans.	7¼	6¾	4½
Philadelphia & Reading	22⅝	20	21⅞
Pittsburg & Western pf.	34½	33¼	26
P., C., C. & St. L.	20⅜	20	20
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	60	58½	51¼
Pullman Palace Car Co.	173½	172½	159
Quicksilver	3⅞	3⅜	..
Rio Grande Western	18¾	18	..
St. Louis Southwestern	9¼	8⅝	5¼
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	19¾	18½	9⅞
St. Paul & Duluth	35	34½	..
St. Paul & Duluth pf.	91½	91½	..
St. Paul & Omaha	45⅜	44½	38¼
St. Paul & Omaha pf.	123	122	..
Silver bullion certificates	67¼	67⅛	..
Southern Pacific	26⅜	25⅞	21
Southern Railway	14⅛	13⅝	14
Southern Railway pf.	42½	41⅛	42
Tennessee Coal & Iron	44⅞	40	18½
Tennessee Coal & Iron pf.	100	96	..
Texas Pacific	14⅜	13½	10¼
Texas Pacific Land Tr.	10	10	..
Tol., A. A. & N. M.	2⅞	2¾	..
*Toledo, St. Louis & K. C.	9	8	..
Union Pacific	16⅜	15	13⅝
Union Pacific, Den. & Gulf.	8⅞	7	4¾
*U. S. Cordage 3d in., pd.	7⅜	6¾	..
*U. S. C. pf. 3d in., pd.	14⅜	13	..
*U. S. C. gtd. 3d in., pd.	29	26½	..
United States Express	50	47½	51½
United States Rubber	41¼	40½	..
United States Rubber pf.	94½	94	94½
*United States Leather	18	17¼	10½
*United States Leather pf.	90	86¼	62¾
Wabash	10½	9⅞	7¾
Wabash pf.	26½	24⅞	16⅞
Western Union Telegraph	96⅜	93⅝	90¾
*Western Union Beef	10	9½	..
Wheeling & Lake Erie	16⅜	16⅜	13
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	51⅞	50½	46½
Wisconsin Central	7¾	7⅝	4½

*Unlisted.

CHANGES IN STOCK.

ADVANCED.

American Sugar Refining	1⅞
American Sugar Refining pf.	1
American Tobacco	1¾
Atchison, Topeka & S. F. 2d pf.	1⅞
Canadian Pacific	1⅜
Col. Coal & Iron Dev.	1⅞
Consolidated Gas	1½
Delaware & Hudson	3
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	4¼
Denver & Rio Grande	1⅛
Edison Electric Ill. of New-York	1
Erie Tel. & Tel.	9¼
General Electric	2¼
Illinois Central	1⅞
Illinois Steel	2½
L., N. A. & Chicago pf.	2½
Metropolitan Traction	1⅜
Minn. & St. Louis	1⅜
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf.	1¾
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf.	2¼
Minn. Iron	2½
Missouri Pacific	2½
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	1⅝
New-Jersey Central	2⅛
New-York, Sus. & Western pf.	1¼
Norfolk & Western pf.	1½
Pacific Mail	2¾
Philadelphia & Reading	1¼
Pittsburg & Western pf.	1
Rio Grande Western	1½
St. Paul & Duluth	2
St. Paul & Duluth pf.	1½
St. Paul & Omaha pf.	1
Tennessee Coal & Iron	4⅞
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City	1⅝
U. S. Leather pf.	1⅜

DECLINED.

American Cotton Oil	1½
American Cotton Oil pf.	2¼
Canada Southern	1⅛
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	1
Col. & Hocking Coal	1
Iowa Central pf.	2⅜
Manhattan	2¼
New-York & New-England	1¾
New-York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf.	1¼
New-York, Lake Erie & Western pf.	1

CHANGES IN BONDS

ADVANCED.

At. Cal. & Pac 1st	3
Chicago & Northern Pac 1st	2
Chicago, Burlington & Q. Neb. ext. 4s	1
C., C., C. & I. gen.	1
C., C., C. & St. L. 1st St. L.	1
Col. Mid 1st t. r.	1
Con. Gas, Chic. 1st	1½
Denver & R. G. 4s	1½
Denver & R. G. imp. 5s	1¾
Dul. & I. R. 1st	1⅛
Erie 2d con	2⅜
Boston 2d inc. certfs.	2
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1
Houston & Texas gen.	1¼
International & G. N. 1st	1½
Iron Mountain gen. 5s	2¼
Iron Steamboat 6s	2
Kansas Pacific con	4
Kansas Pacific con. t. r.	2
Long Island Ferry 4½s	1
L., N., A. & C. con	1
L., N. A. & C. gen	2¼
N. Y., O. & W. 5s	1½
N. Y., S. & W. Term	1
Northern Pac. 3d c	2¼
Ohio Southern 1st	2
Pittsburg & Western 1st	2
Phila. & Read 1st pf. inc	2¼
Phila. & Read. gen	2½
Phila. & Read. gen., t. r.	1
Phila. & Read. gen., unstamped	1
Rio Grande Western 4s	1
St. L. & S. F. con. 4s	1½
Union Pacific col. trust 6s	3
Union Pacific col. trust notes	1½
Union Pacific, L. & C. 1st	3
United States Cordage 1st t. r.	1
Virginia Midland gen	1½
W. N. Y. & Penn. gen	1½
W. N. Y. & P. in	1¾
Wheeling & L. E. 1st	1¼

DECLINED.

Kansas & Texas 4s	1⅛
Kansas & Texas 2d	1
Northern Pacific con	1
Oregon Improvement con	2
Savannah & West. 1st, t. r.	1¼
U. P., D. & G. 1st	1¼

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks, issued on Saturday, showed a decrease in reserve of $4,303,150. The banks now hold $34,846,775 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show an increase in loans of $5,106,000, a decrease in specie of $967,100, a decrease in legal tenders of $2,884,700, an increase in deposits of $1,925,000, and an increase in circulation of $150,100.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and for the year:

	Sept. 7, '95.	Aug. 31, '95.	Sept. 8, '94.
Loans	$518,365,800	$513,259,800	$491,701,400
Specie	64,427,100	65,364,200	90,708,900
Legal tenders	114,633,500	117,518,200	117,170,400
Net deposits	576,855,300	574,929,900	583,780,100
Circulation	13,505,900	13,355,800	9,867,700

The following shows the relations between the reserves and the liabilities:

	Sept. 7, '95.	Aug. 31, '95.	Sept. 8, '94.
Specie	$64,427,100	$65,364,200	$90,708,900
Legal tenders	114,633,500	117,518,200	117,170,400
Total reserve	$179,060,600	$182,882,400	$207,879,300
Reserve req'rd ag't deposits	144,213,825	143,732,475	145,945,025
Excess res've above legal req'ments	$34,846,775	$39,149,925	$61,934,275

The following shows the reserve at this time for a series of years:

1895	$34,846,775	1890	*$1,401,125
1894	61,934,275	1889	8,127,375
1893	2,960,325	1888	11,846,123
1892	4,781,975	1887	4,154,325
1891	9,150,400	1886	7,634,075

*Deficit

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market continued to be abundantly supplied and demands increased somewhat. Call loans were made, as a rule, at 1 per cent. Time money was in fair demand, with inquiries for short periods. Rates were 1½ per cent. for 30 days, 2@2¼ per cent. for 60 to 90 days, 3 per cent. for four months, and 3@3½ per cent. for five to seven months.

Commerical paper was in improved supply and the demand was quite good. Rates were 3½@4 per cent. for 60 to 90 days' indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4½ per cent. for four months' bills commission-house and prime four months' single names, 4¾@5¼ per cent. for prime six months' and 5½@6 per cent. for good four to six months' single names.

The Bank of England gained £373,697 in bullion during the week. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 60.12, became 59.89. The bank's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France lost 6,216,000f in gold and 1,748,000f in silver.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was steady in the early part of the week, but became easier before the close. The posted rates for sterling were $4.89 for 60-day bills, and $4.90 for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.88¾@$4.89 for 60-day bills, $4.90 for demand, $4.90¼ for cable transfers, and $4.88½ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16⅞ for long and 5.15¾ for short, reichmarks at 95¼ 95 9-16, and 95 15-16, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—60c discount. Boston—10@12½c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1.50 discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium up to $5,000; 1-10 per cent. premium for larger sums.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67⅛@67⅝ on Saturday.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 53⅜c.

In London, bar silver sold at 30 9-16d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $23,180,452, and the exports for the same period, $56,542,808. The net exports, therefore, have been $33,362,356. The net exports to date in 1894 were $66,648,885; in 1893, $14,718,303, and in 1892, $51,475,612.

THE BULLION MOVEMENT.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date in 1894. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
Sept. 5, 1895	£41,612,640	.....
Sept. 6, 1894	39,813,878	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
Sept. 5, 1895	81,928,600	£50,363,915
Sept. 6, 1894	70,251,853	50,607,412
BANK OF GERMANY.		
Sept. 5, 1895	36,333,930	14,840,620
Sept. 6, 1894	35,757,750	11,919,250
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
Sept. 5, 1895	21,305,000	13,217,000
Sept. 6, 1894	12,928,000	15,607,000
SPAIN.		
Sept. 5, 1895	8,004,000	11,900,000
Sept. 6, 1894	7,943,000	9,334,000
NETHERLANDS.		
Sept. 5, 1895	4,284,000	6,028,000
Sept. 6, 1894	4,528,000	6,800,000
BELGIUM.		
Sept. 5, 1895	2,768,000	1,384,000
Sept. 6, 1894	2,809,333	1,449,667
Total last week	£196,290,188	£98,633,535
Corresponding week in 1894	180,121,814	95,847,320
Week ending Aug. 29	196,191,522	98,854,607
Corresponding week last year	181,523,822	96,358,916

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New-York for the week ending Friday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.	
Week ending last Friday	$8,808,124
Corresponding week 1894	5,880,864
Since Jan. 1, 1895	359,574,382
Corresponding period 1894	298,626,300
Exports of Domestic Produce.	
Week ending last Tuesday	$5,499,543
Corresponding week 1894	6,412,158
Since Jan. 1, 1895	226,486,022
Corresponding period 1894	248,692,214
Imports of Specie.	
Week ending last Friday	$405,701
Corresponding week 1894	81,807
Since Jan. 1, 1895	24,471,687
Corresponding period 1894	14,993,420
Exports of Specie.	
Week ending last Friday	$5,826,820
Corresponding week 1894	668,900
Since Jan. 1, 1895	80,216,630
Corresponding period 1894	11,428,075

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Clearings for week ending Sept. 7	$543,755,356
Balances for week ending Sept. 7	33,215,851
Clearings for week ending Aug. 31	517,276,767
Balances for week ending Aug. 31	37,513,969
Clearings for week ending Aug. 24	503,040,623
Balances for week ending Aug. 24	32,872,641
Clearings for week ending Aug. 17	498,354,420
Balances for week ending Aug. 17	38,075,434
Clearings for week ending Aug. 10	490,280,370
Balances for week ending Aug. 10	33,487,457
Clearings for week ending Aug. 3	542,794,244
Balances for week ending Aug. 3	38,582,714

ALBANY AND TROY PRICES.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 7.—The movement and strength of the local insurance stocks was the only feature of the week. There has been a good demand for them at current prices, but, as no stock could be obtained, the bid price for Albany Insurance was advanced 5 per cent., to 115, and the bid for Commerce Insurance 3 per cent., to 103. Losses by fire at Albany and vicinity this year have been very small, and both companies are increasing their surplus. There is a stronger undertone to the Westcott Express stocks. Talk is that the regular 7 per cent. dividend will be declared on the preferred stock and a 2 or 3 per cent. dividend on the common. The bid and asked prices for New-York Air Brake have again become closer together and are now only 2 per cent. apart, at 8¼ and 10¼. The bond market was quiet, with no important changes.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany City 6s, 1915-1919	130	..
Albany City 4s, 1920-1930	108	..
Albany City National Bank	90	95
Albany City Stor. & Ware. Co	100	..
Albany County Bank	128	131
Albany Insurance Company	115	..
Albany Railroad stock	125	135
*Albany R. R. cn. 5s, due 1940	107½	..
*Albany Railroad inc. 5s	102	..
*Albany Railroad deb. 6s	125	..
Albany Safe Dep. & Storage Co.	105	..
Celluloid Company	66	70
Commercial Insurance Company	103	..
†Commercial Union Telephone Co.	103	106
Consolidated Car Heating Co	35	37½
First National Bank	163	165
Hudson River Telephone Co	38	39
Manhattan (N. Y.) Co. of Lima, Ohio	35	40
Mechanics & Farmers' Bank	402	..
Merchants' National Bank	178	180
Municipal Gas Co. of Albany	150	160
*Municipal Gas Co. of Albany 6s, 1906	111	112½
National Commercial Bank	330	..
National Exchange Bank	115	117½
New-York Air-Brake Company	8¼	10¼
N. & E. G. H. R. gtd 5s, 1911	105	106
New York State Bank	200	..
Park Bank	125	..
Rensselaer & Saratoga	180	..
Saranac & Lake Placid Railroad	..	60
South End Bank	52	60
*Thompson Pulp & Paper Co. Mills 6s, 1895	100	..
Ulster & Delaware 5s	100	100¼
Union Elec. Rail. of Saratoga	..	25
Union Elec. Rail. of Saratoga, 1922	100	..
‡Union Railway Co. of N. Y.	103	107
‡Union Ry. Co. of N. Y. 5s of 1922	104	105½
*Watervliet T. & R. R. gtd. 6s	113¾	..
*Watervliet T. & R. R. 2d mtge.	113	..
*Westchester Electric R. R. gtd. 5s, 1943	101½	102¼
‡Westcott Express Company	20	25
‡Westcott Express Company pf.	100	110
TROY SECURITIES.		
Central National Bank	118	120
Citizens' Steamboat Company	175	200
Manufacturers' National Bank	200	210
Manufact. Nat. Bank of Cohoes	145	170
Mutual National Bank	180	185
National State Bank	195	200
National Bank of Troy	95	100
National Bank of Cohoes	135	140
National Bank of West Troy	125	130
People's Bank of Lansingburg	130	..
Troy City National Bank	160	165
*Troy City Railroad 5s, 1942	107	..
Troy Gas Co. stock	128	130
*Troy Gas Co. debs. 6s	114	115
*Troy Gas Co. cn. 5s	108	..
Troy Railroad Company	86½	87
Troy Telephone & Cable Co	90	..
Union National Bank	250	..
Walter A. Wood Co	..	52

*And accrued interest. †Ex dividend. ‡Nominal.

THE PROVIDENCE MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 7.—The local stock market has ruled somewhat quiet for the week. While there is still some little amount of money seeking investment, offerings are not attractive enough at the present time to permit of much trading. In the bank stock list prices are not as firm and the inquiry for this class of investments has, in a measure, subsided. A small lot of Old National Bank has sold at 115½. The Roger Williams National Bank announces a semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent., which is now payable.

Rights to subscribe for the new stock and debentures of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company are perhaps the principal feature in this market just now, though as yet but comparatively few have changed hands. The stock rights are now quoted at 19⅝ bid and 19¾ asked, with sales at 19¾. Debenture rights have sold at $8, while $8.50 is now bid. Insurance stocks are quiet and firmly held. A sale of Equitable Insurance Company is noted at 50, and Providence-Washington is in demand at 47½@48. Illuminating stocks are still quiet, and with the exception of Providence Gas Company, at 85¼, no sales have been reported.

The local money market is a trifle firmer, with commercial paper quoted at 4½@5 per cent. The latter seems to be the ruling rate. Call loans between banks are still at 3 per cent., and cotton loans are 5 per cent.

Messrs. Miller & Vaughan, Providence, R. I., report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
BANKS.		
American	44¾	47
Atlantic	31	32½
Blackstone Canal	25½	26½
City	59½	..
Commercial	47	48¾
Eagle	50½	..
Fifth	47½	48¾
First	110	113½
Fourth	119½	..
Globe	54	..
High Street	60¼	..
Jackson	..	23½
Lime Rock	7	..
Manufacturers'	130	..
Merchants'	33¼	..
Mechanics'	52½	55
National Exchange	100	..
National North America	43¾	45
National Commerce	47	48
Old	112½	116
Phoenix	71	..
Rhode Island	24	25
Roger Williams	68	..
Second	..	128
Third	75	80
Traders'	40	..
Westminster	57	..
Weybosset	45	46
PAWTUCKET.		
Pacific	67	..
Slater	157	..
TRUST COMPANIES.		
Industrial	98	100
Mercantile	30	40
Union Trust Co.	50	..
RAILROADS.		
Boston & Providence	263	..
N. Y., N. H. & H.	182	..
N. Y., N. H. & H., rights	19⅜	19⅞
N. Y., N. H. & H., deb. bonds	133	..
N. Y., N. H. & H., deb. rights	8½	..
Providence & Springfield	89	..
Pawtuxet Valley	150	..
Providence & Worcester	250	..
Providence, Warren & B.	125	..
MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.		
American Screw	220	225
American Supply	..	72½
Armington & Sims	..	50
Gorham Manufacturing	80	100
Gorham Manufacturing pf.	115	119
Nicholson File	58	..
National & Providence Wors. pf.	99	102
National & Providence Wors. 6s.	100	105
Pawtucket Hair Cloth	39	..
R. I. Perkins, H.-S.	95	99
R. I. Perkins H.-S. pf.	100	105
INSURANCE.		
Equitable	49	50½
Merchants'	49	52
Providence Washington	47	48½
GAS AND ELECTRIC.		
Narragansett Electric	84½	85
Providence Gas	84¾	85½
Pawtucket Gas	81	82½
Providence Telephone	93	95½
R. I. Electric Protect	..	125
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Continental Steamboat	..	70
P. & Stonington S. S.	149	..
R. I. Safe Deposit	70	..
SALES.		
20 N. Y., N. H. & H. rights		19¾
10 N. Y., N. H. & H. rights		19¾

THE PITTSBURG MARKET.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 7.—Our Exchange and banks were closed to-day, the Pennsylvania law making the first Saturday in September Labor Day. The public has not yet been informed of any progress in the traction consolidation plans, and is still waiting for definite information on this point. On rumor that the terms affecting the Citizens' Traction had been agreed upon, that stock advanced about $2 per share to 57½, but all the others have been dull and nominally unchanged. Philadelphia Gas has been weak and declined to 16⅜ on rumors relating to the dividend. The board does not meet until next Wednesday to take action on this subject. The annual report of the Westinghouse Air Brake Company was a very favorable document, showing about 28 per cent. earned on the $5,000,000 capital, while the amount disbursed in dividends was 20 per cent. The stock is nominally quoted at $150 asked and $143 bid, (par $50.) In the inactive railroad list Allegheny Valley Railway preferred advanced fractionally in sympathy with the rise in Pennsylvania and Pan Handle in the East. The boom in the iron market continues, a further advance having occurred this week; and money is more active, but unchanged, at 6 per cent. on call and time loans.

Dick Brothers & Rea, 10 Wall Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows. Saturday was Labor Day in Pennsylvania; no market in Philadelphia.

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore Traction	20	20⅜
Cambria	63	..
Cambria allots	11½	11¾
Can. Welsbach	4	4⅜
Choctaw	16¼	16⅝
Con. Traction stock	..	27
Electric Traction	74¼	74½
Electric Traction rights	..	48
Electric Storage	46	46¾
Electric Storage pf.	46	46¾
Electro-Pneumatic	½	⅝
Hestonville	57½	58½
Hestonville pf.	67	70
Hunt. & B. T.	..	31½
Hunt. & B. T. pf.	..	54
Indianapolis	53½	56
Ins. Co. of N. A.	21⅞	22
Lehigh Navigation	40	40½
Lehigh Valley	41¾	42
Metropolitan Traction	102	102¼
Northern Central	..	70
Northern Pacific	5⅜	5¾
Northern Pacific pf.	18¼	18¾
Pennsylvania	57	57½
Penn. Steel pf., $60 pd.	134	..
People's	63¾	67
Philadelphia Traction	84¾	85
Philadelphia & Erie	..	20½
Reading	10⅜	10⅝
Rochester Railway	39	41
United Companies of New-Jersey	237	..
United Gas Improvement	82	82½
W. N. Y. & P.	4⅜	4½
Welsbach, $50 pd.	74¼	75
Welsbach Light	82	82¾
BONDS.		
Indianapolis 5s	94¾	..

DR. BRADFORD MAY CONFESS

The Counterfeiter Likely to Turn State's Evidence—A Five-Hundred-Dollar Plate At the River's Bottom.

Dr. Orlando E. Bradford, who was arrested as he emerged from the house 101 West One Hundred and Fifth Street Saturday afternoon, as was told in The New-York Times of yesterday, is likely to turn State's evidence and tell all he knows about his alleged doings with the arch-counterfeiter William E. Brockway, who is awaiting trial in New-Jersey on the charge of having counterfeited $400,000 worth of five-hundred-dollar United States gold certificates, bearing the vignette of Lincoln, one-hundred-dollar United States bills of the series of 1880, and five-hundred-dollar notes of the Bank of Montreal.

Dr. Bradford was recaptured by Secret Service Operative Frank Esquirell at 12:20 o'clock P. M. Saturday. Esquirell, who had been watching the house 101 West One Hundred and Fifth Street day and night, went up to the doctor as soon as the latter left the building, and said: "Hallo, doctor, how are you to-day?" At the same time Esquirell quickly snapped the handcuffs on the wrists of the doctor, who began to shake like an aspen leaf when he realized that he was really recaptured.

Esquirell then signaled to Operatives Bagg and Burns, who were pacing the sidewalk on the other side of the street. They went at once to his assistance, and Dr. Bradford was taken to his old home, 514 Third Avenue, near Thirty-fourth Street.

After arriving at his old quarters, Dr. Bradford stated that "he could not make any fight, now that he was caught."

He also said that the plate for the five-hundred-dollar bank notes was at the bottom of the river, but that in due time he would have it recovered.

It was said yesterday that Dr. Bradford had made overtures to Chief Hazen to tell all he knew about the great counterfeiting scheme of Brockway and himself and their allies, provided Chief Hazen would promise to protect him against severe punishment.

The Bradford and the other alleged counterfeiters, Carlton Bentley of 53 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, Dr. Joseph L. Courtney of 302 Second Street, Brooklyn, and Joseph H. Nixon, a switchtender on the Broadway cable road, who were arrested Saturday night, will be arraigned for examination before United States Commissioner Shields in the Federal Building to-day.

Chief Hazen of the Secret Service said yesterday that no arrests had been made since Saturday, and, although several persons suspected of being implicated with the gang awaiting examination were under surveillance, it might be some time before they could be arrested, as further evidence against them was needed.

REALTY SALES TO-DAY

The following sales of real estate at auction are set down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Charles L. Guy, referee, 136 West Thirty-second Street, southside, 381 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 14 by 98.9 by irregular, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,973.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sales, four actions, Robert G. Monroe, referee, 36, 38, 44, and 46 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, south side, beginning 567.6 feet east of Lenox Avenue, four three-story brick dwellings, the first two being 17.6 by 100.11 each, and the others 18 by 100.11 each. Due on judgment on each, $2,600; on prior mortgage on each, $12,000.

By B. L. Kennelly, foreclosure sales, two actions, Louis B. Hasbrouck, referee, 231 and 233 West Sixty-first Street, north side, beginning 325 feet east of West End Avenue, each 25 by 100.5, two five-story brick tenements. Due on judgment on each, $1,200.

Dr. Gaylord Talks to Young Men.

The Rev. Dr. Gaylord, who was at one time Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association of Paris, France, made an address yesterday afternoon to young men in the Young Men's Christian Association rooms in East Twenty-third Street. His subject was "Young Men Who See Visions."

"It may seem strange," said Dr. Gaylord, "to introduce the subject of visions into this nineteenth century of enlightenment, but it is nevertheless a fact that visions are unfolded to us to-day, and that God always reveals Himself to us. Our visions may not be as distinct as that of Paul, but if we attend to them, they will lead us as they did the Apostle."

Pearls from the Wabash.

From The Chicago Inter Ocean.

A new industry has developed of late along the Wabash River—that of hunting for pearls in certain kinds of mussel shells. Roland Smythe of Marshall, Ill., has devoted considerable time to that industry and has gathered several beautiful pearls. His latest find is the largest of all. It measures three-quarters of an inch in diameter, weighs twenty-four grains, and is absolutely perfect in form. Its "water" is apparently of the purest, and it cannot be excelled in beauty by any of the oyster pearls.

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

City Real Estate for Sale.

FOR SALE.

THE PROPERTY OF THE

Free Church of St. Mary the Virgin,

(WHO WILL SHORTLY OCCUPY THEIR NEW EDIFICE IN 46TH AND 47TH STS.,) ON

West 45th St., bet. 7th & 8th Avs.

Comprising the fee of plot, 75x100.5, with church building and rectory adjoining, and large brick building in rear, together with

NOS. 232 AND 248 W. 45TH ST.

Astor leaseholds. Particulars of

GEO. R. READ,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV., 23D ST.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

BROKER. APPRAISER

A. W. McLAUGHLIN & CO.

Mortgage Loans Exclusively.

146 BROADWAY (cor. Liberty St.), NEW YORK.

PRIVATE STABLES,

204 AND 206 WEST 68TH ST.

Two-story, 25x90x100. Nine stalls; ample carriage room; large coachman's apartments above; cannot be duplicated on the west side; open for inspection.

ARTHUR R. PARSONS, 177, 179 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

AN EXTRA WIDE HOUSE, built in most substantial manner; with stable; situated near 5th Av., below 59th St. Permits and particulars from

DOUGLAS ROBINSON & CO.,

(Sole Agents,)

55 LIBERTY ST.

500 MADISON AV. 314 COLUMBUS AV.

FOR SALE.—CHOICE THREE-STORY HOUSE, WEST SIDE; 81ST ST. STATION; RESTRICTED; MODERN; LATEST ARRANGEMENT OF ROOMS; HOUSE IS 20x70; LOT 100 FEET; PRICE, ONLY $21,500; EASY TERMS.

E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 BROADWAY.

NO. 15 LEXINGTON AV., NEAR GRAMERCY Park.—Four-story brownstone residence for sale; 23x70x100.

H. R. DREW & CO.,
1 West 27th St., corner 5th Av.

A LARGE ELEGANT HOUSE FOR SALE.—On 51st St., near 5th Av. For particulars apply to

H. R. DREW & CO.,
1 West 27th St.

A FOUR-STORY, HIGH-STOOP, BROWN-stone house for sale, 38th St., near 5th Av., in elegant order.

H. R. DREW & CO.,
1 West 27th St.

$8,000.—A 25-foot front, four-story, high-stoop house for sale on Park Av., near 38th St.

H. R. DREW & CO.,
1 West 27th St., corner 5th Av.

Country Real Estate For Sale.

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.—A plot of about 65 acres, suitable for subdivision, about 1,000 feet from Oradell Station, New-Jersey, in borough limits, on New-Jersey and New-York R. R., 18 miles from New-York City; 30 trains per day; surrounding land sells for $400 and upward per lot; price, $200 per acre; terms easy if desired. For particulars apply to

FAIRCHILD & YORAN,
171 Broadway.

Apartments To Let—Unfurnished.

A.—THE NEW AND MAGNIFICENT

APARTMENT HOUSE

No. 615 FIFTH AVENUE (NEAR 50TH ST.), Each apartment 42x100 feet. Replete with every modern convenience. FIREPROOF THROUGHOUT. Apply on premises, to Superintendent.

A VERY DESIRABLE APARTMENT AT

THE BELGRAVIA,

611 FIFTH AVENUE (CORNER 49TH ST.), Southern exposure; all modern conveniences; most fashionable quarter of the city. Apply on premises, to Superintendent.

BEAUTIFUL OUTSIDE APARTMENTS.

Every room directly lighted.
Portsmouth and Hampshire, 38-50 West 9th St.
Elevators; steam heat; hall boys.
Rents, $900 to $1,350.

Also apartments, four rooms and bath, suitable for gentleman and wife, or two bachelors.

E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

A HANDSOME

BACHELOR APARTMENT,

576 FIFTH AVENUE
(opposite Windsor Hotel,)
Apply to janitor.

76 WEST 92d ST.—Extra large apartments; house 40 feet wide; 8 rooms and bath; one block to station; rents, $50 to $60. Janitor.

36TH ST., 148 EAST.—Choice apartments; decorated; single house. Apply to Janitor, or 620 Park Av.

City Flats To Let—Unfurnished.

A.—For immediate occupancy or Oct. 1.

LORING,
entrance, 202 West 74th St.,
fronting Boulevard, West 74th St., Amsterdam Av. Six and seven large light rooms and bath; first-class service.

NEUFVILLE, 252, 254, 256 West 84th St.
Seven rooms and bath;
large, light, well-ventilated, decorated, steam-heated.

CARLOS, 230 West 76th St.,
southwest corner Boulevard.
Seven rooms and bath; decorated; steam heated.
Apply on premises or
J. E. WHITAKER, 278 Boulevard, near West 74th St.

THE CLEVELAND,

126-130 EAST 24TH ST.

Unfurnished flats to rent; all rooms light and open to outside air; owner resident.

Readers of the Times

Who fail to find a copy on any news stand, or on any railroad train or boat where New-York papers are sold, will confer a favor by notifying this office, stating where the paper could not be obtained and the hour.

Referees' Notices.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS IN AND FOR the City and County of New-York.—MARGARET M. HAYWARD and others, plaintiffs, against HERMAN FRANK and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated the 15th day of March, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Thursday, the 15th day of August, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, by Bernard Smythe, auctioneer, the premises in the said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Ninth Street, distant two hundred feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of said One Hundred and Ninth Street and the First Avenue; running thence northerly and parallel with said First Avenue two hundred and one feet ten inches, more or less, to the southerly side of One Hundred and Tenth Street; thence westerly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Tenth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly and again parallel with said First Avenue two hundred and one feet ten inches, more or less, to the northerly side of said One Hundred and Ninth Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Ninth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, July 23d, 1895.

R. M. S. PUTNAM, Referee.

ALFRED McINTIRE, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 320 Broadway, New-York, N. Y.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Thursday, September 5th, 1895, at the same hour and place.—Dated New-York, August 15th, 1895.

R. M. S. PUTNAM, Referee.

ALFRED McINTIRE, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 320 Broadway, New-York, N. Y.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby further adjourned to Thursday, September 12th, 1895, at the same hour and place.—Dated New-York, September 5th, 1895.

R. M. S. PUTNAM, Referee.

ALFRED McINTIRE, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 320 Broadway, New-York, N. Y.

City Houses To Let—Furnished.

AN EXTRA WIDE, FOUR-STORY, HIGH-stoop house, with dining-room extension, to let, furnished, on 67th St., near 5th Av.

H. R. DREW & CO.,
1 West 27th St.

A FULL-SIZE, FOUR-STORY, HIGH-STOOP house to let, furnished or unfurnished, on 41st St., between 5th and Madison Avs.

H. R. DREW & CO.,
1 West 27th St.

A FULL-SIZE, FOUR-STORY, HIGH-STOOP house to let, furnished, on 36th St., near Madison Av.; stable if desired.

H. R. DREW & CO.,
1 West 27th St.

A TWENTY-FOOT FIVE-STORY ENGLISH-basement house to let, furnished or unfurnished; on 5th Av., near 47th St.

H. R. DREW & CO.,
1 West 27th St.

A TWENTY-TWO-FOOT FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop house, with dining-room extension, to rent, furnished; season or year; on 53d St., near 5th Av.

H. R. DREW & CO.,
1 West 27th St.

A FULL-SIZE FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP house, with extension, to let, furnished; on Madison Av., near 35th St.

H. R. DREW & CO.,
1 West 27th St.

21 ST., OPP. GRAMERCY PARK.—A full-size 4-story, high-stoop house, with dining-room extension, to let, furnished, for season or year.

H. R. DREW & CO.,
1 West 27th St.

A DESIRABLE FOUR-STORY, HIGH-STOOP house, with dining room extension, to let furnished or unfurnished, on 54th St., near 5th Av.

H. R. DREW & CO.,
1 West 27th St.

A FULL-SIZE, FOUR-STORY, HIGH-STOOP house to let furnished on Madison Av., near 62d St.; $350 per month.

H. R. DREW & CO.,
1 West 27th St.

TWO MODERN HOUSES TO RENT; SEASON or year; Madison Av., near 54th St.; full size; 56th St., east of 5th Av., 20 foot, extension; both exquisitely furnished and properly decorated. HENRY D. WINANS & MAY, 5th Av., cor. 52d St.

DESIRABLE HOUSES, FURNISHED AND UNfurnished. Choice locations.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON & CO.,

55 Liberty St.

500 Madison Avenue. 314 Columbus Avenue.

City Houses To Let—Unfurnished.

NO. 159 WEST 86TH ST.

Beautiful four-story houses built by day's work; only one left; possession immediate; three years' estate rentals. POWER, corner 86th St. and Columbus Av.

A FULL-SIZE, FOUR-STORY, HIGH-STOOP house, with three-story dining room extension, to let unfurnished, on Fifth Av., near 11th St.

H. R. DREW & CO.,
1 West 27th St.

54 EAST 53d ST.—A desirable four-story high-stoop house to let unfurnished; $2,000 per year.

H. R. DREW & CO.,
1 West 27th St.

31st ST., NEAR MADISON AV.—A desirable four-story English basement house to let, unfurnished; $1,800 per year.

H. R. DREW & CO.,
1 West 27th St.

143 EAST 37th ST.—For sale or to rent; price, $30,000; rent, $2,200 per year unfurnished.

H. R. DREW & CO.,
1 West 27th St.

A 20-FOOT, FOUR-STORY, HIGH-STOOP house, with butler's pantry extension, to let unfurnished on 74th St., near Columbus Av.

H. R. DREW & CO.,
1 West 27th St.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Stables To Let.

PRIVATE STABLE, 159 WEST 18TH ST.—Five stalls; ample carriage room; coachman's apartments. Apply E. N. TAILER, 99 Franklin St.

Legal Notices.

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-York.—PATRICK MURPHY, plaintiff, against ELLEN MURPHY, defendant.—Trial to be had in the City and County of New-York.—Summons.—Action for separation, ground of abandonment. To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within 20 days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, August 5th, 1895.

JOSEPH F. MOSS,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Post Office address, New-York City. Offices, 87 and 89 Centre St., New-York City.

To Ellen Murphy, the within-named defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. John J. Freedman, one of the Justices of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, dated the 22nd day of August, 1895, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the said Court at the New Court House in the City Hall of the City of New-York, on the 22nd day of August, 1895.—Dated N. Y., August 27th, 1895.

JOSEPH F. MOSS,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
87 and 89 Centre Street, New-York City.
s9-1aw6wM

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, to all persons interested in the estate assigned to WILLIAM McBRIDE, by William H. Ayers, as creditors or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a special term of the Court of Common Pleas, for the City and County of New-York, at the Chambers thereof, in the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the twenty-fifth day of September, 1895, at 11 o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of William McBride as assignee of the above-named William H. Ayers, the insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Court of Common Pleas to be hereto affixed. Witness, [Seal.] Hon. Joseph F. Daly, Chief Judge of the said Court of Common Pleas, this ninth day of August, 1895.

ALFRED THAGSTAFF, Clerk.

KNEVALS & PERRY, Att'ys for Assignee, 34 Nassau Street, New-York City.
au12-1aw6wM

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New-York.—NATHANIEL M. COOKE, plaintiff, vs. THE EDGEWOOD COMPANY, defendant.—Notice is hereby given that on August 5th, 1895, the undersigned receiver filed with this court an account, with vouchers, of his proceedings as ancillary receiver of said defendant, and that at a Special Term of this court to be held at Chambers thereof in the County Court House, in New-York City, on September 11th, 1895, at the opening of court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, he will apply for an order judicially settling said account, ordering him to turn over to himself, as receiver of defendant, appointed by the Superior Court of Connecticut, all funds and moneys in his hands as ancillary receiver, discharging him and canceling his bond as such ancillary receiver, and for such other and further order in the premises as may be just.

HERBERT C. WARREN, Receiver.

SIMPSON, THACHER & BARNUM, Receiver's Attorneys, 10 Wall Street, New-York City.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Honorable Leonard A. Giegerich, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, on the 29th day of August, 1895, and entered on said day in the office of the Clerk of said Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against AMOS M. LYON, lately doing business in the City and County of New-York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Amos M. Lyon, for the benefit of his creditors, at his place of transacting business, Room 134 Trinity Building, 111 Broadway, New-York City, on or before the 23d day of November, 1895.—Dated New-York, August 29th, 1895.

FREDERICK BELTZ, Assignee.
EDWARD WILLMANN, Attorney for Assignee.
111 Broadway, New-York City. s9-1aw6wM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Honorable Leonard A. Giegerich, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, on the 29th day of August, 1895, and entered on said day in the office of the Clerk of said Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against FREDERICK F. SPYER and MARIA F. SPYER, lately doing business in the City and County of New-York under the firm name of F. F. Spyer & Co., that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said F. F. Spyer & Co., for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business, Room 134, Trinity Building, 111 Broadway, New-York City, on or before the 23d day of November, 1895.—Dated New-York, August 29th, 1895.

FREDERICK BELTZ, Assignee.
EDWARD WILLMANN, Attorney for Assignee, 111 Broadway, New-York City. s9-1aw6wM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Honorable Leonard A. Giegerich, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, on the 29th day of August, 1895, and entered on said day in the office of the Clerk of said Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against HENRY ATTWELL and JAMES R. WHYTE, lately doing business in the City and County of New-York under the firm name of Henry Attwell & Co., that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Henry Attwell and James R. Whyte, Henry Attwell & Co., for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business, Room 4, Trinity Building, 111 Broadway, New-York City, on or before the 23d day of November, 1895.—Dated New-York, August 29th, 1895.

FREDERICK BELTZ, Attorney for Assignee, 111 Broadway, New-York City. s9-1aw6wM

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Surrogate Notices.

KRUSE, JOHANNA CAROLINE.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Carl F. Kasten, Magdalene Brinkhoff, Magdalena Schultze, Elfrida Schultze, Wilma Schultze; Gustav William Nagel, as executor of the last will and testament of Dora Brinkhoff, deceased; Heinrich Albert Knop, Friedrich Gerhard Knop, Johann Heinrich Knop; Friedrich Gerhard Knop, as executor of Johann Heinrich Knop; Diedrich Gerhard Kruse, and to all persons interested in the estate of Johanna Caroline Kruse, late of the City of New-York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the twenty-ninth (29) day of October, 1895, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Herman C. Schwab and Theophilus Edward Schlingloff, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 30th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

EUSTIS, FOSTER & COLEMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 80 Broadway, New-York, N. Y.
s9-1aw6wM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM S. HAGGART, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of Theo. N. Melvin, No. 193 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of March, 1895. MARY E. MELVIN, Administratrix. mh11-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE QUIMBY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, Room 4, Trinity Building, 111 Broadway, New-York City, on or before the 23d day of November, 1895.—Dated New-York, August 29th, 1895.

JOSEPH F. MOSS,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
87 and 89 Centre St., New-York City.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, by the Grace of God Free and Independent.—

To LEONARD FORBES BECKWITH, Edwin Ford and Frederick Brooks; Dr. B. Sachs; P. Kaufmann; Allan McLane Hamilton; Thomas M. Hart & Co.; Herring-Hall Marvin Company; Edward H. Jennings; Maine & New-Hampshire Granite Co.; Thomas J. Alden; William H. Miles Company; Ellen Riley, as administratrix of Thomas Riley, deceased; Cannon & Atwater; H. Wunderlich & Company; Frank Hegger; Charles F. Cutler; Estate of Edward Merrill; Zindars & Hunt; N. Wallace; Edwin A. Moody; Thomas A. Darragh; Frederick K. Usher; James Nightingale; John H. Duncan; J. & J. Morrison; Mitchell Brothers; Baker, Smith & Co.; American Geographical Society; Dr. R. W. Amidon; American Express Company, New-York; Berkshire Electric Company; Charles J. Britton; B. F. Barker; G. Borrho; James Clifford; H. C. Davis; Clinton Davis; M. N. Forney; John Flanagan; Military Service Institution; The Gilbert & Barker Manufacturing Co.; The Hampton Savings Bank; Hillman, Washburn & Co.; Charles H. Knight, M. D.; C. L. Lynch; R. S. Luqueer & Co.; H. P. Lucas; The Manhattan Storage & Warehouse Co.; Dennis Morrissey; J. Milhau's Son; The Metropolitan Telephone & Telegraph Co.; The Mason Stable Company, Limited; Dr. Frederick Peterson; G. P. Putnam's Sons; James A. Rice; The Republican Club; Henry C. Squires; Saint Nicholas Society; Society of Colonial Wars; Seventh Regiment Veteran and Active League; J. M. Stevenson & Co.; E. Spencer; W. M. Tuttle; The Sons of the Revolution; Town of Lenox, Mass., taxes; Tiffany & Co.; Bernard Quaritch, City of Elizabeth, taxes; William H. Forbes, individually and as Trustee for Mrs. Helene Leigh, under the will of Nelson M. Beckwith, deceased; Isaac Untermyer; William Hyams; Rudolf Hilbrand; William Moller; Lewis Harding; Boughton & Terwilliger; Edward C. Sheehy; Ford & Driggs; Richard V. Harnett & Company; Louis Harden; D. A. Kinnelly; Francis W. Rockwell; Frank M. Pease; George F. Johnson; Prince and Walker, Town of Stockbridge, Mass., taxes; John A. Weekes, as surety of Henry de Forest Weekes, as Committee, and to all parties interested in the estate of Leonard Forbes Beckwith, a lunatic, as creditors or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before one of our Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 25th day of September, 1895, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to make proof of your several claims, if you be creditors against the estate of Leonard Forbes Beckwith, a lunatic, and to show cause why a settlement of accounts and proceedings of Henry De Forest Weekes, as committee of the property of the said Leonard Forbes Beckwith up to the date of such hearing should not be had, and if no cause be shown, to attend the settlement of such account, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Court to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at the City of New-York, on the 9th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five. HENRY D. PURROY, Clerk.
au12-1aw6wM

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER CRUGER, executor of the last will and testament of John Augustus Pell, deceased, plaintiff, against ELEANOR LIVINGSTON PHELPS, Charles Harris Livingston Phelps, George W. Pell, Alfred Duane Pell, Mary Pell, Mary Duane Pell, Adele Ireland, Melissa A. Pell, individually and as executrix of the will of Walden Pell, deceased, and Eben Wright, as executor of said will; Leta Pell Wright, F. Livingston Pell, James D. Pell, Walden Pell, Sophia G. Pell, Osgood Field, Hickson W. Field, Maunsell B. Field, Louisa Clinton Field, Horace S. Ely, Edward Mitchell, William Jay, Arthur Pell, Alfred Pell, William Mitchell, Jared Beeckman, William Beeckman, The Reformed Dutch Church at Esopus, Ellen Theresa Corcoran, The Children's Aid Society of the City of New-York, The New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, The United States Trust Company, The Five Points House of Industry, defendants.—Summons: To the above-named defendants, Eleanor Livingston Phelps, Osgood Field, Ellen Theresa Corcoran, Charles Harris Livingston Phelps, and to Eleanor Livingston Phelps, mother of the infant defendant Charles Harris Livingston Phelps: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, June 20th, 1895.

COUDERT BROTHERS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, Nos. 68 & 70 William Street, New-York City, New-York.

To the defendants Eleanor Livingston Phelps, Osgood Field, Ellen Theresa Corcoran, Charles Harris Livingston Phelps, and to Eleanor Livingston Phelps, mother of the infant defendant Charles Harris Livingston Phelps: Notice is hereby given you that the foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Mr. Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, one of the Justices of this court, dated the sixth day of August, 1895, and filed with the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House in the City of New-York.—New-York, 6th August, 1895.

COUDERT BROTHERS, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
68 & 70 William Street, New-York City.
au12-1aw6wM

Surrogate Notices.

DONNELLON, JOHN.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to John J. Donnellon and Thomas E. Donnellon, in their own right, and as executors of John Donnellon, deceased, and to the infants Joseph, Mary, and Catherine Donnellon, and to the creditors William H. Barnes and Joseph Garry, executor, and all unknown creditors of John Donnellon, deceased; in matter of application of Patrick Gaffney, for distribution of surplus money arising from foreclosure of mortgage on real estate of John Donnellon, deceased, send greeting. You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New-York on the 24th day of September, 1895, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there pursuant to an order entered in the above proceedings on the 22d day of June, 1895, to show cause, if any you can, why the prayer of the petition of Patrick Gaffney should not be granted and decree entered for the distribution of the funds in said proceedings mentioned, to the petitioner and other persons entitled thereto, and for the further relief asked for; and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed; or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 14th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

WESTMORELAND D. DAVIS, Attorney for petitioner, 120 Broadway, N. Y. City.
au19-1aw4wM

PYNE, PERCY R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PERCY R. PYNE, late of Riverdale, in the City and County of New-York, deceased, to present and exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Henry N. Tifft, Esq., Nos. 11 and 13 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of January, 1896.—Dated New-York, July 3rd, 1895. ALBERTINA S. PYNE, M. TAYLOR PYNE, PERCY R. PYNE, Jr., ALBERTINA T. RUSSELL, Executors, &c. Henry N. Tifft, Attorney for Executors, Nos. 11 and 13 William St., N. Y. City.
jy6-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAURISTON W. WINCHESTER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Booraem, Hamilton, Beckett & Ransom, No. 160 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of June, 1895. ELIZA S. WINCHESTER, THOMAS E. DOAN, Administrators. BOORAEM, HAMILTON, BECKETT & RANSOM, Att'ys for Administrators, 160 Broadway, N. Y. City.
je10-1aw6mM

COSTALES, ROSA MARTINEZ Y.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROSA MARTINEZ Y COSTALES, also called Rosa Martinez y Costales Viuda de Tuaznavar, late of the City of Havana, in the Island of Cuba, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Olcott, Mestre & Gonzalez, No. 35 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of July, 1895. PEDRO R. DE PEREZ, Ancillary Executor. OLCOTT, MESTRE & GONZALEZ, Attorneys for Ancillary Executor, 35 Broadway, New-York City. jy22-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DE WITT C. HAYS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, office of Dos Passos Brothers, No. 15 Broad Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of April, 1895. JOHN D. DOS PASSOS, EUGENE D. HAYS, S. J. DRAKE, HENRY B. BROWNE, Executors. DOS PASSOS BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executors, 15 Broad Street, New-York City.
ap15-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTIAN DIERKING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Stuyvesant & Millard, No. 99 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of April, 1895. FREDERIC C. DIERKING, Administrator. STUYVESANT & MILLARD, Attorneys for Administrator, 99 Nassau Street, New-York. ap22-1aw6mM

BOSHER, CHARLES H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Charles H. Bosher, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Bowers & Sands, No. 54 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of August, 1895. CATHARINE AUGUSTA LAWRENCE, Executrix. BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Executrix. au19-1aw6mM

LEE, MATTIE B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MATTIE B. LEE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at his office, No. 35 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 3rd day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of July, 1895. GROSVENOR S. HUBBARD, Executor. JOHN H. COLE, Att'y for Executor, 35 Wall St., N. Y. City. jy29-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD O'GORMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of R. & E. J. O'Gorman, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-seventh day of April, 1895. RICHARD O'GORMAN, Jr., EDWARD J. O'GORMAN, Executors.
ap29-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB VAN OSTRAND, late of Closter, Bergen County, New-Jersey, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 71 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of March, 1895. FRANCIS A. ED. MEYER, Executor.
mh25-1aw6mM

TARRANT PUTNAM, Attorney for Executor, 38 Park Row, New-York.

GILSEY, RACHEL MARGARET.—In pursuance of